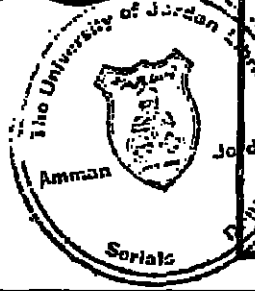


# Jordan Times

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## 2 French balloonists set new record

PARIS (R) — Two French balloonists have set a new distance record for hot air ballooning by crossing the Mediterranean non-stop from France to Tunisia, the organisers said Friday. They said Helene Dorigny and Michel Arnould arrived near Rharsa, Tunisia, Thursday night after a 745 mile (1,200 kilometres) voyage across the Mediterranean from Ales, southern France, in 21 hours and 17 minutes. The organisers said they had beaten the old distance record, set by the same pair in November 1981, of 717 miles (1,153 kilometres) for a voyage from Ballina in Ireland to Saint-Christophe-En-Boucherie, France.

## Al Ahram criticises PLO

CAIRO (R) — A leading Cairo newspaper Friday sharply criticised the policies of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and said Egypt would continue to adhere to its peace agreements with Israel. The article appeared as Egyptian-PLO ties, which have improved steadily since Israel's invasion of Lebanon last June, were suffering a setback. PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat this week echoed in Khartoum a statement issued by the Palestine National Council (PNC) saying he was prepared to restore ties with Egypt if Cairo abandoned its 1978 Camp David agreements with Israel. Egypt said this was contrary to the interests of the PLO.

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## Former British premier in Amman

AMMAN (Petra) — Former British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan arrived in Amman on Friday for a three-day private visit to Jordan. During his visit, Mr. Macmillan will meet with high-ranking Jordanian officials and visit historic and tourist sites in the country.

## Mubarak visits Japan on April 5

TOKYO (R) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak will make a five-day state visit to Japan from April 5 for talks with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone on Middle East peace efforts and bilateral economic cooperation, the government said Friday. A government announcement said President Mubarak, who will be accompanied by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamel Hassan Ali, would also meet Emperor Hirohito.

## Ethiopia to buy Boeing 767 aircraft

ADDIS ABABA (R) — Ethiopia said Friday it is the first African state to order the new 767 extended long-range passenger plane made by the American Boeing Company. Ethiopian Airlines General Manager Mohammad Hamed said during a demonstration flight the airline has ordered two of the \$55 million, 210-seat planes for delivery in May and June. They are to fly a new route to Japan. The airline has made financial arrangements with America's Citibank and final funding agreement is being negotiated, he reported. The airline already flies 10 Boeings. Boeing President Richard Welch is currently taking the plane on a trans-African demonstration tour as his firm and the European Airbus consortium compete hotly for new markets.

## 9 feared killed in Turkish bus accident

ANKARA (R) — A bus carrying more than 35 passengers plunged over a mountain cliff near the Black Sea Turkish town of Trabzon Friday killing at least nine people, the semi-official Anatolian News Agency reported. The bus was buried by snow in the crash, hampering rescue work, it said.

## Bermuda's British governor resigns

LONDON (R) — Britain's governor of Bermuda, Sir Richard Posnett, has resigned after denying allegations by Bermuda's government of involvement in financial irregularities, the Foreign Office said Friday. "The publicity which has been generated has created an atmosphere in which it would no longer be possible for me to carry out the responsibilities entrusted to me as governor," he said in a letter of resignation, dated last month. Foreign Minister Francis Pym formally accepted his resignation Thursday in a letter released Friday. Bermuda had asked Britain to recall Sir Richard to London pending the result of an investigation into his expense account and following a visit by the head of the Foreign Office finance department there last January.

## Lebanon says it is not ready for ties with Israel

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salem Friday said his country could slip back into civil war if it established normal relations with Israel at present.

The minister, speaking at a news conference, was giving details of a Lebanese proposal to postpone talks on future relations for six months as a way to break the deadlock in negotiations on the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon.

Dr. Salem said: "We are saying that Lebanon is not at present a normal country to have normal relations with Israel... Lebanon is a sick country. It has gone through eight years of destruction and death. Lebanon will not conduct relations with Israel that at present would affect the internal consensus of Lebanon, that at present would affect Lebanon's relations with the Arab countries, that at present would lead Lebanon to slip back into civil war."

"Let Lebanon be, let it be healthy, let it be normal, let it regain its authority and then you may ask it to take risks."

But Dr. Salem added that Lebanon had not ready to negotiate on ties with Israel in six months' time. U.S. special envoy Philip Habib is said to have proposed that the talks on relations begin only after an Israeli withdrawal, and an Israeli spokesman at the last round of direct talks said the Lebanese, Israeli and American diplomats had been studying the possibility of an interim arrangement for trade and tourism.

But Dr. Salem said Friday that Israel had not committed itself to the envoy's reported proposal.

## Gunmen ambush Lebanese soldiers

BEIRUT (R) — Gunmen attacked a group of Lebanese soldiers as they were heading for a session of target practice in eastern Lebanon on Friday, killing six and wounding 12, the army command said.

An army spokesman said three of the gunmen were killed and three wounded when the soldiers returned the fire.

The ambush took place near the village of Taibe in the Bekaa Valley, in an area under the overall control of Syrian troops.

It is a stronghold of pro-Iranian Shi'ite Muslims opposed to Lebanese President Amin Gemayel and supported by over 300 Iranian volunteers.

The army spokesman said the attackers could be either local Shi'ite militants, Iranian Revolutionary Guards or any other of the armed groups which flourish in eastern Lebanon.

The ambush was the most serious attack on the army since the government began grooming it last September to be the instrument of its authority in preparation for a withdrawal of Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian forces.

The Lebanese army maintains a large barracks on a hill overlooking the Bekaa town of Baalbek, but it plays no major security role and has little power outside the capital.

The army spokesman said the ambushers later tried to attack the Baalbek barracks but were prevented by the garrison.

Last November armed Lebanese Shi'ites staged a show of force in Baalbek. They took over the local government offices, tore down portraits of President Gemayel and later made an abortive attack on the barracks.



FALSE RUMOURS: Mr. Walid Jumblatt, the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party leader, Thursday poses for Jordan Times and Al Ra'i photographer Youssef

Al Allan. During the past few days, false rumours spread in Lebanon and elsewhere that Mr. Jumblatt had been assassinated

Druze militiamen take to the streets in the Lebanese mountain towns. The Lebanese leader is currently on a private visit to Jordan.

## Indian delegation ends 4-day visit

AMMAN (Petra) — Indian Vice-President Mohammad Hidayatullah and his accompanying delegation left Amman Thursday, at the end of a four-day visit to Jordan.

During the visit, the Indian vice-president had talks with His Majesty King Hussein, His Royal

Highness Crown Prince Hassan, and high-ranking officials on ways of strengthening cooperation between Jordan and India, and questions related to the non-aligned summit which will be held in New Delhi Monday. They also discussed the role of the Non-Aligned Movement in contributing to the resolution of international problems and the achievement of world peace.

Mr. Hidayatullah was seen off at Amman airport by Prince Hassan, Royal Court Chief Ahmad Al Lawzi, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, and the Indian ambassador to Amman.

## PLO position for London visit unchanged

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) explained that its position on the question of Palestinian representation in the Arab seven-member committee, which will visit London at a later time, has not changed, Al Ra'i newspaper said.

A clarification issued by the PLO Amman office on Thursday said the PLO office in Amman

would like to affirm that the PLO has no knowledge on recent reports published by the local press on the so called middle-of-the-way solution of the Palestinian representation in the seven-member committee which will visit London and that the PLO position on this question has not changed.

The PLO is insisting that its representative in the committee be a PLO member, not a Palestinian personality outside the PLO as has been suggested by some with the aim of resolving the crisis resulting from Britain's rejection to receive the committee if the Palestinian member is from the PLO.

## 2-day talks on Taba fail

ISMAILIA, Egypt (R) — Two days of talks between Egypt and Israel have failed to resolve disagreement over ownership of a tiny piece of desert in Sinai.

Both countries claim the 700-metre long Taba coastal strip south of the Israeli port of Eilat as part of their territories.

Chief Egyptian delegate Shafie Abdul-Hamid told reporters that a subcommittee had been formed to define points of agreement and differences. "But so far, the subcommittee has made no satisfactory progress," he said.

The negotiations, with U.S. participation, are the first since Egyptian-Israeli relations were strained by the Israeli invasion of Lebanon last summer.

The Taba issue nearly delayed the completion of Israel's withdrawal from Sinai last year under the four-year-old peace treaty between the two countries but an agreement was reached with U.S. help to consider the area a no-man's land until a settlement was worked out.

The two foreign ministers are to explore ways of finding a solution to the seven-year Western Sahara conflict although Morocco insists on the implementation of an Organisation of African Unity (OAU) 1981 decision to hold a self-determination referendum in the territory.

The sources said they expected that the virtual truce that has prevailed for over one year on the battlefield would be maintained while the two countries negotiate.

## Mubarak, Arafat may meet soon

TUNIS (R) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat might meet next week for the first time since Egypt concluded peace with Israel in 1979, an adviser to the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) chairman said Friday.

The adviser, who declined to be named, told Reuters the meeting might take place in New Delhi, where the two men are expected to attend the non-aligned summit

due to open on Monday. There have been no contacts between the PLO and Egypt.

The Palestine National Council (PNC) adopted in Algiers a political resolution linking continued contacts with Egypt to its "abandoning" the Camp David process

which led to its peace treaty with Israel. This was interpreted by PLO hardliners as "closing tightly" the door to these contacts but by Mr. Arafat's aides as leaving it open.

If the Mubarak-Arafat summit materialises, the adviser said, it will provide the PLO chairman with an opportunity to give the Egyptian head of state clarifications on the PNC resolution.

## Algeria, Morocco to reestablish diplomatic ties

RABAT (R) — Algeria and Morocco have agreed in principle to re-establish diplomatic relations after seven years of dispute over the Western Sahara, reliable Arab sources said Friday.

The sources said this was the main result of last Saturday's surprise border talks between Algerian President Chadli Benjedid and King Hassan of Morocco.

Relations were severed by Morocco in March 1976 after the Algerians government recognised the republic proclaimed by Polisario guerrillas in the Western Sahara claimed by Morocco.

The sources said it was agreed at last Saturday's summit, the first between the two countries in nearly 10 years, to resume diplomatic relations. No date has yet been fixed.

The two countries also agreed to resume bilateral trade and to restore air and rail links, the sources said.

King Hassan made only a brief mention of the summit in a speech

on the 22nd anniversary of his reign Friday when he said: "We discussed affairs concerning our two countries in an attempt to have sounder relations, if only for the sake of Maghreb's unity."

The sources said the two heads of state and their aides examined means to restore normal relations in all fields and entrusted their ministers with holding further talks. These would include discussions on free movement of people across the common border.

## Reagan to defend domestic industries

SAN FRANCISCO (R) — President Reagan said Friday the United States would fly the flag of free trade while defending domestic industries against "predatory" foreign competition.

In a speech to the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco, the president challenged what he called unfair agricultural policies by Japan and the European Community.

But he said he opposed legislation in Congress to force Japanese car manufacturers to use a high content of American parts in vehicles exported to the United States.

Mr. Reagan made only brief references to "unfair" trade practices by other countries. His overall speech was a strong plea for a rejection of demands for protectionist actions to meet foreign competition in world markets.

He gave an up-beat progress report of his conservative economic plan, saying that recession in the U.S. "is giving way to a rainbow of recovery."

Discussing international commerce, Mr. Reagan declared: "We will not turn our backs on the principles of... free trade."

He said protectionist legislation in the 1930s contributed to the great depression and to the political turmoil that led to World War II.

"We and our trading partners are in the same boat," he said.

## Warsaw tries 5 detainees for internment camp protests

WARSAW (R) — Five members of the banned Solidarity union went on trial in the northern town of Elblag Thursday accused of staging a protest in an internment camp last summer, court officials said.

According to the indictment they are accused of causing a disturbance at the camp at Kwidzyn, north of Bydgoszcz, last August; to protest about rules for visits by relatives. They face prison sentences of up to 10 years if found guilty.

One other man accused of the same thing is unable to take part for medical reasons. The main accused at the trial, in a local civilian court, is Zygmunt Golawski, a union activist from Siedlce.

Reports by inmates of the camp, which became a main internment centre towards the middle of last year, said the trouble started after an inmate escaped during a visiting session on Aug. 6.

New liberal visiting conditions had just been worked out with the commandant. The following weekend, the sources said, the rules were tightened up and only a restricted number of relatives were allowed in.

A protest broke out, with inmates banging metal plates and chanting and singing. The sources said the guards were reinforced by men from other jails in the area, and the protesters were forced back into their cells.

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# FEATURES

## U.S. Supreme Court overloaded with work

By Charles Aldinger  
Reuter

WASHINGTON — The powerful U.S. Supreme Court, the final court of appeal for Americans, is swamped by legal pleas and is itself appealing for help by asking Congress to approve an expansion of the federal court system.

Most of the court's nine judges, including Chief Justice Warren Burger, have recently spoken out strongly for relief from a growing flood of appeals which reached a record 5,300 cases last year.

"We've got 90 to 100 cases filed every week," Mr. Burger told an American Bar Association meeting of attorneys in New Orleans just over a week ago.

"I have been surprised that we haven't had a breakdown of the system, to say nothing of a physical breakdown of some of the justices with the work load."

Members of the High Court are nominated by the president for life terms. They make binding decisions on constitutional questions ranging from civil rights to taxation which affect the everyday lives of Americans.

Mr. Burger has a controversial proposal to create a new "National Appeals Court" to stand between the Supreme Court and the country's 12 Federal Appeals Courts.

The new court, he said, could relieve the Supreme Court of up to one third of its current burden.

"We are approaching a disaster area, not just a problem," Mr. Burger said. "Sixty hours a week minimum, 70 and 80 to some extent, isn't a very good diet for human beings, especially when they get beyond 40, as most of us are now."

The record 5,300 cases sent last year were nearly four times the total handled by the Supreme Court nine years ago.

The justices, with substantial help from their law clerks, chose about 150 cases for full decisions and opinions. But each filing must be considered originally on its merits.

The makeup of the Supreme Court has not changed in more than a century, but the number of licensed attorneys in America has almost doubled in the past decade and the number of lower court federal judges has more than doubled to 647 in 30 years.

Five of the nine Supreme Court judges are at least 70 years old.

Mr. Burger also suggested study of a possible major break with American legal tradition by setting up two Supreme Courts to handle civil and criminal cases separately.

separately.

Although there are moves afoot in Congress to support his proposal, critics have suggested the new court would simply create another layer of judicial bureaucracy, and that cases would eventually end up in the Supreme Court as they do now.

Mr. Burger said decisions by the National Appeals Court resolving conflicts between Lower Court decisions would be binding on the country unless overruled by the Supreme Court.

The Washington Post newspaper said in an editorial that Mr. Burger's call deserved serious consideration by Congress, but the New York Times and the New York Daily News both attacked it.

"We'll take this to the Supreme Court," he said. "The Supreme Court has become a cliché in American legal circles," the Daily News said.

The Times noted that the Senate and House of Representatives had separately passed bills designed to relieve the justices from a category of cases they are now required to hear, including appeals from state Supreme Court decisions.

In his interview with U.S. News and World Report, Mr. Burger said many judges, lawyers and legal scholars probably felt that any move to have more than one Supreme Court would require a change in the U.S. constitution.

"There is a widely accepted view that article 111 of the constitution, which says there shall be 'one Supreme Court,' means that the Supreme Court cannot sit in divisions or panels," he said.

He added that hiring more law clerks would not solve the problem.

## Piracy still flourishing at sea

By Andrew Fisher

LONDON: When shipping markets are down, crime on the high seas flourishes. Fraud, piracy, smuggling — all have taken on a new lease of life and been given some modern twists in the lengthy maritime crisis.

With honest profits at sea harder to come by, more and more unscrupulous operators are prepared to divert cargoes, sink ships, or forge documents to defraud traders, shipowners or insurers.

Mr. Eric Ellem, who runs the International Maritime Bureau (IMB) near London, said: "It's absolutely amazing the ingenuity that goes into thinking up new frauds. I honestly believed the extent of fraud had been reached."

But the collapse in seaborne trade and the rise in dishonesty or financial selfishness have not just affected businessmen. Crew mem-

bers, too, have been abandoned to their fate as shipowners have run out of money.

It is impossible to assess the amount of fraud. Mr. Ellem, former chief constable of the Port of London police, reckons the IMB saved clients about \$100 million in its first 18 months of operation to mid-1982.

Few of the frauds make the headlines although some cases run into tens of millions of dollars. Mr. Ellem said: "If these were bank robberies, they'd get much more publicity."

There are many cases of ships or cargoes simply disappearing, with money siphoned off by the swindlers along the way. Many of these complicated frauds take place in the Mediterranean, Middle East, Africa, or the Far East. The favourite areas for piracy, which carries on the skull and crossbones tradition with knife or pis-

tol rather than cutlass, are Nigeria and Singapore.

Authorities in both areas have strengthened their patrols, after many complaints in recent years; the thefts go on.

Mr. Olaf Palme, the Swedish Prime Minister, complained about piracy on Swedish ships when he visited Nigeria in January. This was after the Tarn roll-on/roll-off container ship, owned by Brinstroms, was attacked by pirates when anchored off Lagos.

Shipowners now tell crews to light ships up at night, double watches, and batten down cargo and accommodation hatches. A U.S. ship, Farrell Lines' Export Challenger, was recently boarded near Lagos, but pirates looted only a few bags of powdered milk from a container.

— The Financial Times news feature

# JORDAN MARKETPLACE

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## HOME NEWS

### Labour ministers arrive for 11th ALO conference

AMMAN (Petra) — The Labour and Social Affairs Ministers of Qatar, Bahrain, the Democratic Republic of Yemen, the Arab Republic of Yemen, Tunisia and Syria, in addition to delegations from Somalia, the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), and the United Arab Emirates arrived in Amman Friday to attend the 11th Arab labour conference, which will begin here Sunday.

Director-General of the Arab Labour Organisation (ALO) Al Hashimi Al Bazzani also arrived in Amman for the same purpose. Other Arab delegations are expected to arrive in Amman Saturday. In total delegations representing 20 Arab countries and several Arab and international organisations will participate in the conference.

The conference will hear a report from the ALO director-general on the ALO activities in improving the standards and laws concerning: Arab manpower and human resources; vocational training; insurance; health and safety at work; information services, and labour education.

The report also outlines the ALO's achievements in promoting technical cooperation among Arab countries. It also details Israel's violation of Arab trade union rights, the effect of the Israeli settlement policy on the conditions of Arab workers in the occupied Arab territories, and follows up the question of designating an international day for solidarity with the Palestinian workers and people.

### First filming of Petra TV project complete

By Gamini Akmeemana  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Phase one of the projected co-production on Petra by Jordan Television (JTV) and Telsivision, Espanol (TVE) started off excellently with the arrival of a five-man Spanish team in Jordan on Feb. 18th.

Having filmed Petra during the winter rains as planned, the team left Amman on the 3rd and 4th

March. Speaking to the Jordan Times before their departure, Dr. Vicente Simon, whose brainchild the project is, spoke warmly of everything done for the film by JTV.

The Spanish team will be back in April to complete the film, which will be in two parts of sixty minutes each. The film will be the Jordanian-Spanish co-entry for an international television film festival in Italy later this year.

### Abu Nowar calls for art draft law

AMMAN (Petra) — Culture and Youth Minister Ma'an Abu Nowar has called on the officials of the culture and arts departments and the association of artists to draw up a draft law according to which all Jordanian paintings would be registered in a special record.

The draft law is also intended to explain the procedures for selling, buying and registering paintings.

### Civil Defence centre set for Irbid

IRBID (Petra) — A Civil Defence centre will be opened at the industrial estate in Irbid, according to an announcement by Civil Defence Director Khaled Tarawneh. He said that the centre is being set up because of the fire hazard caused by the large number of vehicles, and the presence of so many industrial installations in the area.



National Consultative Council Speaker Suleiman Arar (second from right) gives a press conference after his week long visit to Sudan (Petra photo)

### Chambers of Commerce considers report

IRBID (Petra) — The executive board of the Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce (FJCC) met here Thursday under board director Hamdi Al Tabaa.

The board discussed the FJCC report for the last four months and the FJCC budget for this year. It also discussed the question of fixing a date for the meeting of Jordanian businessmen to discuss investment matters.

Agreement was reached to hold a seminar within a month to discuss economic, commercial and agricultural operations and ways of supporting and activating them.

During the meeting, the executive board was reformed to include representatives of the chambers of commerce of Amman, Zarqa, Irbid, Ramtha and Karak. The board decided to hold the next meeting of the executive board in the Jerash Chamber of Commerce. The FJCC includes all the chambers of commerce in the country.

### Amman to have more reliable water supply

AMMAN (Petra) — The Amman Water and Sewerage Authority (AWSA) is currently working to give the city of Amman an adequate water supply by installing new water tanks and increasing the capacity of existing ones, AWSA Director-General Mohammad Saleh Al Kilani said.

Mr. Kilani explained that a new JD 5 million tender will soon be offered to install these tanks and that work on this vital project will be completed in 1984.

The AWSA is also replacing the present network of water pipes. The project will cost JD 5 million, and 150 kilometres of pipeline will be installed, comprising 50 kil-

ometres of major and 100 kilometres of minor pipelines throughout the Amman area, he said.

Only 55 per cent of the water pumped reaches consumers with 45 per cent of the water being lost in leaks because the present network is old and damaged, he said. The AWSA plan is to reduce the ratio of leaking water to only 20 per cent of the water pumped, he said.

Mr. Kilani said that since last August, water has been pumped continuously 24 hours a day. This will continue in the future, and there will not be a shortage of water this summer, he added.

### 3rd Jordan International Rally possible prelude to world championship status

By Ara Voskian  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Royal Automobile Club of Jordan announced details of the third Jordan International Rally Wednesday at a press conference held in the Amman Marriott Hotel.

Addressing the press and a large number of automobile distributors who were also invited, the club's chief of press relations, Ghassan Asfour, gave a short explanation about the 2-day rally which will take place between Aug. 11 and 12.

The 1983 international rally is sponsored by the Amman Marriott Hotel and is expected to cover a course of approximately 1,300 kilometres. It will start from the Amman Marriott Hotel and will pass through the Jordan Valley, heading through the eastern desert to the Saudi border where an overnight stop will be made in Aqaba.

On the second day, the rally will continue to the north using several of the previous day's stages again and the first car is expected to reach the Amman Marriott Hotel, which is also the finishing post, Friday evening.

Mr. Asfour stressed the importance of the rally as an event that could lead to a greater awareness of Jordan both as a tourist attraction and a business centre in the Middle East.

The rally is expected to attract up to 60 participants, half of which are expected to be foreign entrants, the rest being from Jordan.

According to the organisers, the 1983 rally promises to be the Middle East's foremost event and is, for the first time, attracting a considerable international interest particularly from the United Kingdom and France.

Mr. Asfour stressed the importance of the rally as a major sporting event, while he believed it had the potential to publicise Jordan abroad.

Mr. Peter Salah, the under-secretary of the Ministry of Information, who was also present at the press conference thanked the Amman Marriott Hotel for sponsoring the rally, and urged the automobile distributors to support the event.

The organisers anticipate that a number of top international rally journalists will be present to cover the event in addition to the Jordanian press and the TV which they hope will provide a comprehensive coverage of the rally.

Good organisation is the key factor to the success of the rally which, by the time it is over, will have cost more than JD 15,000. An equally important factor is to get the close cooperation of various government ministries and departments, such as the army and police, to control the traffic during the rally. Also the Civil Defence Department and the medical services will be on stand by in order to act in case of any accidents. Another important factor which must not be overlooked is preparing the terrain, and the route maps which is essential to the rally drivers.

Finally the experience gained and the lessons learned from previous rallies must ensure that the forthcoming rally will be the best organised to date.

Taking all these points into consideration, the rally organisers are optimistic that all the necessary details have been taken care of. Commenting on the forthcoming rally Mr. Derek Ledger, the club's general manager, said in a press release circulated by the club that "Jordan is perfect for top competitive rallying. The wide diversity of terrain is remarkable in so small a country. We have asphalt, graded forest, desert, sand and dirt track stages ranging in altitude from minus 1,000 feet to 4,000 feet above sea level. It is certainly one of the most testing rally routes for both man and machine anywhere."

The club's ambition is to make the Jordan rally a world championship rally in the Middle East according to Mr. Ledger. "We have the terrain, the space, the enthusiasm, and international interest is growing all the time," Mr. Ledger added.

The Royal Automobile Club held two previous international rallies in 1981 and 1982 and in both events the winner was Michel Saleh from Kuwait in his Toyota Celica GT. Mr. Saleh is expected to enter in this year's rally too.

Mr. Hailey Aguilera and Mr. Ziad Bustami, the two drivers who represented the Royal Automobile Club of Jordan in the Kuwait International Rally, are also expected to participate in the event.

Prior to the international rally, the club will hold a national, one day rally event on April 29, which will cover approximately 250 kilometres and is expected to attract around 30 entries.

Furthermore, Mr. Ledger said that the club is ready to organise a special rally for four-wheel-drive cars if enough enthusiasm and support is shown by the automobile distributors.

### NCC speaker returns from discussions with Sudanese president

AMMAN (Petra) — National Consultative Council (NCC) Speaker Suleiman Arar returned to Amman Thursday at the end of a weeklong visit to Sudan during which he met Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri, attended the fourth national congress of the Sudanese Socialist Union (SSU) and delivered a speech at the SSU congress.

In a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Mr. Arar said the visit gave the delegation the opportunity to get acquainted with Sudan's achievements and to meet Sudanese intellectuals and officials. Speaker Arar also said that President Numeiri praised the leadership of His Majesty King Hussein and emphasised the need for supporting Jordan in its confrontation of Israel.

Mr. Arar said the Jordanian delegation had talks with the speaker of the Sudanese People's Assembly, Izzuldeen Al Sayid, members of the assembly and high-ranking officials on strengthening relations between the two countries and their parliamentary bodies.

Mr. Arar added that the Jordanian delegation also saw the joint Arab projects set up in

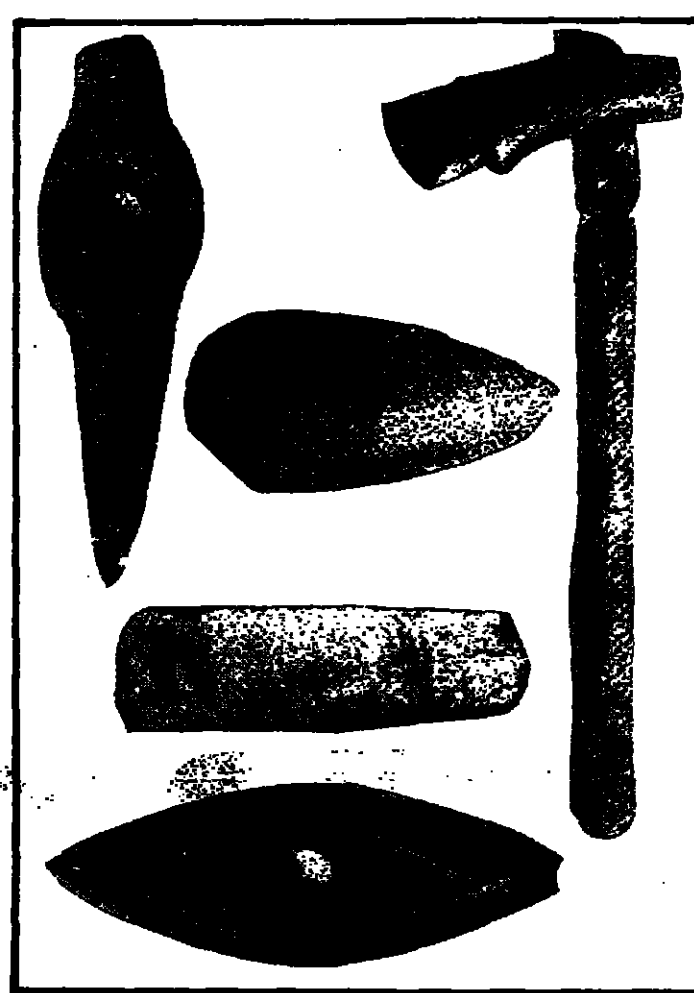
Sudan in an effort to achieve Arab food self-sufficiency, such as the sugar cane project at Kanane which has been established on 32,000-dunum area of land.

Speaker Arar said he also met the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Executive Committee Chairman Yasser Arafat, who led the PLO delegation to the congress which was a valuable opportunity to discuss various Arab issues. He said he also met a number of Arab and foreign delegations which attended the congress and exchange views with them on Arab issues. Delegations representing over 30 countries from the various parts of the world attended the congress. The Jordanian delegation included NCC member Mahmoud Al Kayed.

### Customs duty exempted

AMMAN (Petra) — At a meeting chaired by Industry and Trade Ministry Under-Secretary Mohammad Saleh Al Hourani Thursday, the committee on the encouragement of investment approved exemptions from customs duties on raw materials imported for seven industrial projects.

The exemptions benefit the hotel trade and other industries involved in the manufacture of vegetable, olive and other boxes. The total money amount of the exemptions is to be JD 1,011,547.



One of the posters on display at the French Cultural Centre's exhibition "La Nuit Des Temps" (Jordan Times photo)

### Three exhibitions testimony to French cultural activity

By Meg Abu Hamdan  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — With three exhibitions running simultaneously, the French Cultural Centre continues to be one of the most active and dynamic cultural centres in Amman. On show at their exhibition hall this week until March 6 is a display of fossils and flint tools, entitled "La Nuit Des Temps".

Gathered from various parts of the Middle East and North Africa, the flint tools date back to the Neolithic era, and with the aid of the illustrated explanatory panels one can see how these tools were crafted. One can also follow their evolution in quality and efficiency from the crudely fashioned silex nodules to the delicate arrow heads with fine serrated edges and the highly polished axes.

The fossils have all been collected in Jordan and one of the posters gives some very interesting hints on how to find your

own. An informal exhibition of the work of the students of the still painting class run at the centre by Madame Lysiane Albert, fill the downstairs lobby with bright and beautiful colours. The many carefully painted cushion covers some of which are pinned to the wall others carelessly stacked in a heap in the library, make a fun and pleasing display.

Finally, at the Regional Audiovisual Centre there is a documentary exhibition entitled "Le Meijers D'Art". In the form of a series of colour photographs, posters and panels this exhibition set out to explain some of the different methods employed by such craftsmen and women as potters, lacemakers, clockmakers, glassblowers, weavers, goldsmiths, bookbinders, organ and lute makers, masons, copper plate engravers, and many more. This exhibition runs until March 10.



A delegation of staff and students from the military science course of the University of Jordan Thursday visited the Fourth Royal Mechanised Division (Petra photo)

### Military science staff, students visit Fourth Royal Mechanised Division

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation comprising academic staff and military science students from the University of Jordan visited Thursday the Fourth Royal Mechanised Division.

The visit is part of the continuous cooperation between the

educational institutions and the armed forces. The staff and students were lectured on the tasks and duties of the division.

The delegation toured several units of the division and saw an exhibition of the types of weapons in use as well as soldiers engaged

upon field training. The group also visited some advanced military positions.

At the end of the visit, the delegation expressed admiration for the high standard of training and preparedness of the Jordanian armed forces.

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Tel. 41443 - 42351

#### Jordan Times

Tel: 666265, 666320

#### Jordan Electricity Authority Tender No. 1/83 North Jordan Domestic Water Supply Electrical Power Supply

Jordan Electricity Authority announces the issuing of addendum No. (1) on the above tender which includes an extension of the closing date till 12:00 noon on Monday 25.4.1983.

Tenderers who have obtained tender documents are invited to collect this addendum from the following address:

Tenders Section - Stores & Supplies Dept.  
Jordan Electricity Authority  
5th Circle - Jabal Amman.

#### JORDAN TELEVISION

#### ENGINEERING ANNOUNCEMENT

Jordan Television is pleased to announce that the relay station at First Circle, transmitting the main Channel (9) and foreign Channel (11), will undergo the following changes, starting on Saturday 5th March, 1983.

1. Channel 11 will be taken out of service and replaced by Channel 57, UHF band
2. The main channel will transmit on Channel 54, UHF band, in addition to the existing Channel 9.

This new service on the UHF channels will start Saturday 5th March, 1983, at 1500 hours.

Please note that the announcement concerns our viewers in the centre of Amman only who used to receive the television signal from the insurance building at the First Circle.



# Jordan Times

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## Sustaining the effort

FOR any Middle East settlement, certain conditions have to be met. Various peace plans have specified what these conditions are, but none has held enough promise of starting a meaningful peace process, until the Reagan proposals of Sept. 1 were announced.

Coming as they did with the Arab peace plan adopted at the Fes summit in Morocco, also in September, the proposals were hailed as a giant step by the United States to break the deadlock in the Middle East. It was understood that the proposals would not completely satisfy either Arab or Israeli but that both had to strike a compromise along such lines as the U.S. president outlined.

The timing of the U.S. proposals might have been the greatest thing about them. Yet, it could have been the most difficult.

For Arabs to announce their willingness to negotiate with the Israelis along the American president's proposals, they needed not so much Israel's acceptance as a firm U.S. commitment to pursue the serious search needed for lasting peace, once the process itself started. Having got that, Israel, whose government has categorically and unequivocally stated that it is not interested in any such peace, has found a way, it seems, to convince everybody (except the Americans perhaps) that the United States could not live up to its commitments as far as Lebanon and West Bank settlements were the issues. The Palestinians, in their parliamentary meetings in Algiers last month, and for their own reasons, concurred.

What is left now is a Reagan initiative that will not survive unless the Americans succeed in sustaining the Arabs' willingness to negotiate peace and Israel's opposition to it. That could only be done through American ability to remove Israeli obstacles on Lebanon and the Jewish settlements on the West Bank. The question of vital Palestinian participation in the peace effort that remains can solve itself with more ease, only after that happens.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Israel indifferent to peace

World news agencies have pointed out that Israel is resorting to a new style in dealing with U.S. Special Envoy Philip Habib and his mission. The main aspect of this style is the complete neglect of Mr. Habib's role and moves by the Israeli mass media. This indicates that Israel means to demonstrate its indifference towards America and its attempts both to solve the Lebanese problem and to find a peaceful settlement to the generalised problems in the region.

This amounts to yet another type of diplomatic pressure being exerted on the U.S. administration, in an attempt to show that it can have no practical effect on Middle East issues. Thus, it is up to the U.S. administration itself to prove such views to be mistaken, for Washington must protect its image as a full partner in the Middle East peace process.

The creation of a suitable atmosphere for solving the Palestinian problem necessitates a serious U.S. stand in the face of renewed Israeli repressive practices in the occupied Arab territories, and requires the exertion of sufficient pressure on Israel to make it abide by the requirements of peace.

Israel's negative stand towards Habib's mission reflects its unchanging position towards President Reagan's peace proposals. What really concerns us is not the continued Israeli rebellion against the cause of peace, but the U.S. administration's ability and desire to support its theoretical peace proposal with practical steps.

### Al Dustour: America must prove itself

The U.S. is a participant in the Lebanese-Israeli negotiations as well as the Egyptian-Israeli talks on Tabu. Judging by the outcome of these talks, it seems that the American partner has not been able to moderate the Israeli extremist position and foil Israel's unjustified demands and ambitions.

What makes things increasingly irritating is that the special responsibility for peace assumed by the U.S. has found expression in no practical effect. The American side has been satisfied all the time with making good-will statements, while the Israelis make the best out of the time they are given to manipulate the situation on the ground.

We do not expect the U.S. to attempt the impossible, but evidence of American action is badly needed or else the peace process will be lost forever. Throughout its occupation of the West Bank and Gaza, Israel has not hesitated to create new "facts" on Palestinian soil and to make its occupation materially irreversible. If no American effort is made to change the overall picture in the region, time will run out for the basis of a negotiated settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Some observers believe that U.S. intentions have been sufficiently tested, and that it is America's very indifference that has given Israel the room and arrogance to play its extremist games, and to undermine all peace possibilities in the region. It is only the U.S. that is capable of proving such assumptions to be wrong.

### Sawt Al Shaab: Israel carries on war

The Israeli war against the Palestinians has not ended yet, as the Zionist's main goal is the political and demographic elimination of the Palestinians from Lebanon. The departure of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and its forces from the country does not seem to satisfy the Israeli war-lords, thus every possible means to drive Palestinian civilians out of the "security belt" sought by the Israelis is being utilised. A state of terror and chaos prevails in southern Lebanon, and daily practices carried out by the Israeli forces and their Lebanese lackeys under renegade Major Saad Haddad are aimed at making life in southern Lebanon unbearable for the Palestinians.

It is no coincidence that such practices are concurrent with measures being undertaken by the Israeli authorities in Galilee aimed at driving the Arab citizens out of the area. Tens of thousands of dunums are being expropriated, and people are left with nothing from which to make a living. The area has experienced similar conditions since 1948, and the majority of its residents have been forced to leave in search of a livelihood.

## VIEW FROM AMERICA

# Confusion and competitiveness in the U.S. media

By Franz Schurmann

One aspect of American life that puzzles foreigners, including Middle Easterners as well, is the nature of the U.S. media, both visual and print. What is startling to them is how common it is to see critical, derisive, and sometimes even vicious portrayals of high public officials, both American and foreign.

These are not small leftist or rightist newspapers, or minor TV channels. They come from the three giant TV networks, and from America's most prominent newspapers. If the old-fashioned Christian Science Monitor, still draws gentle cartoons, in many top newspapers the cartoons of top members of Reagan's cabinet or Pentagon generals have the look of vicious caricatures. These are little different from the way unpopular foreigners are portrayed.

In most countries, the media give respectful attention to their governments, even if they are in the opposition. In some

countries, the media are simply arms of government. In Britain, the BBC and the top newspapers try for scrupulous fairness, though opposition members often imitate the bitter attacks on government one hears in Parliament.

Not so in the U.S. CBS' popular one-hour show, "Sixty Minutes," which just aired a controversial programme about the National Council of Churches for giving aid to Namibia's SWAPO opposition movement, is noted for viciousness when covering unpopular figures. Many years ago, it ran coverage of the Shah, creating an image little different from that of anti-Shah forces.

There are many people, particularly on the right-wing in the U.S., who are convinced that the giant media are controlled by leftists and liberals. Many in the U.S. also believe, though it is rarely said aloud, that Jews and Jewish interests

dominate the media. No denying there are many liberals (meaning social-democrats), leftists and Jews among the many tens of thousands of people who work in the world of the U.S. media. But the evidence rules out some liberal-left-Jewish conspiracy that shapes the messages emitted from the U.S. media. A major study on TV executives by a University of California sociology professor, Todd Gitlin, gives a picture of confusion and competitiveness rather than control at the heart of the giant TV media.

It is important that foreigners understand one important thing about giant American institutions: they are government, corporations, universities. As the great sociologist C. Wright Mills noted many years ago, one finds more weakness and mindlessness at the top than power and strength. America has fewer leaders, and more executives

who all too often tend to be worried and insecure.

But this weakness has meant that certain ideologies have come to play dominant roles in these giant organisations. In TV particularly, this means certain kinds of people tend to get the jobs. And there are many liberals, leftists, and Jews among them. They come from universities where they study social sciences with their strong tilt towards liberal and left ideologies.

As in most countries, there is a big and growing gap between the ideas of the intellectuals and the people. For example in the U.S., while some 50-60 per cent of the people regularly practice some religion, only 8 per cent of those in the media do so. It is evident to most people in the U.S. that the U.S. media reflect little interest in religion unless it be some crazy cult. If Islam is given a poor image, so is the fundamentalist Moral Majority. It is not that

leftists and Jews have some particular animosity towards Islam. Rather it is that media people do not like any religion beyond the weakest kind.

The Moral Majority claims that an ideology of "secular humanism" dominates the media. Liberals and leftists agree that their views can be described as humanist and secularist. Both Islam and Fundamentalist Christianity are seen by some as offending against one of the key doctrines of secular humanism: the absolute equality as individuals between men and women. With liberal women prominently represented in the media, it is not hard to see another source of dislike for religions like Islam.

But how does this explain the hatred and disdain of leaders one sees in the media? The only explanation I have is that deep down liberals and leftists fear the people, those whom they used to call "the masses."

One can understand this fear among Jews who have for centuries been persecuted by the dominant Christian population of Europe. But why the others? Many if not most liberals and leftists could witness a Khomenei phenomenon — a strong leader exuding religious appeal uniting with the religious sentiments of the majority of the population. If that came about, they would be the chief victims, to be imprisoned, tortured, killed as has happened to intellectuals throughout the world.

One way to fight such possibilities is to pound down leaders, reduce them to impotence as happened through Watergate to Richard Nixon. The result of this pounding over the years has been that the powerful wave of insecurity that affects liberals and leftists in the media has also infected the top leaders of America's giant institutions.

# The Non-aligned summit — a possible minefield

By Bernard Melunsky

Reuter

NEW DELHI — The Third World's biggest political forum started meeting this week with hopes of forging a united front through a minefield of conflicts, disputes and divergent views. The 97-member Non-Aligned Movement will hold meetings of senior officials and foreign ministers from Tuesday, preparing for a five-day summit attended by at least 60 heads of state or government which begins on March 7.

Host nation India and many other members hope the first Non-aligned summit since 1979 will focus on areas of agreement and avoid confrontation. But bitter disputes could burst to the surface. Problem issues include the Iran-Iraq war, who should represent Kampuchea and the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan.

Disarray in the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), disagreement between radical and

moderate Latin American members and tension between Libya and Sudan could also cloud debate.

But diplomats say there is scope for the summit to avoid excessive acrimony and produce consensus views on subjects like the need for a New International Economic Order, disarmament and settlement of the Namibian and Palestinian questions. Efforts are likely for a fresh initiative to end the 30-month-old Gulf war, despite the failure of previous Non-aligned efforts, and for compromise decisions on Afghanistan and other divisive issues.

India agreed to host the summit after Iran objected to it being held as scheduled in Baghdad last September. Becoming chairman will boost Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's international reputation at a time when her standing at home is clouded by political problems, notably the deaths of an estimated 1,500 people in election violence in Assam state.

Mrs. Gandhi's father Jaw-

aharlal Nehru, was a founder of the Non-Aligned Movement, created 22 years ago as a third force in a world split by superpower rivalry. Whether or not the New Delhi summit, the movement's seventh, gives it greater influence could depend largely on her ability to achieve consensus on major issues.

She said recently the movement had the necessary resilience to deal with changing international situations. "But the main feature of rival power blocs trying to assert and enlarge their spheres of influence at the expense of small and weak nations remains," she said. "The issues are essentially the same — reduction in international tensions and better living standards for the poorer two-thirds of humankind."

Cuban President Fidel Castro, chairman since the 1979 summit in Havana, led radical efforts to give the Non-Aligned Movement a pro-Moscow stance, arguing that the Soviet Union was its natural

ally — a view hotly disputed and eventually defeated by moderates led by Yugoslavia. India, seeking balance between its long-time friend the Soviet Union and its fellow democracy the United States, is likely to steer a middle course, diplomats say.

But New Delhi has already come in for criticism because its stance on one of the most controversial issues — Kampuchea — differs from that of many member countries. India recognises the pro-Soviet, Vietnamese-backed administration in Phnom Penh and has opted to abide by the Havana summit's decision to keep the Kampuchean seat vacant.

It has been under pressure from non-Communist southeast Asian countries to invite the anti-Vietnamese coalition of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, recognised by the United Nations as the legitimate government. India's public criticism of the 1979 Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan has also been more muted than

that of anti-Soviet members of the movement.

The summit is expected to endorse U.N. efforts for a political solution in Afghanistan and to repeat previous Non-aligned calls for withdrawal of foreign troops. A draft summit declaration calls for urgent withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon and condemns Israel's expansionist and aggressive policies, Indian officials say. South Africa, which rules Namibia (South West Africa) in defiance of U.N. resolutions, will find its policies condemned.

The South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), waging a 16-year-old bush war against South Africa in Namibia, is a member of the Non-Aligned Movement, as is the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

The summit is likely to endorse the view of "front-line" African states which condemn the impasse in negotiations for Namibian independence and accuse South Af-

rica of aggression against its black neighbours. It is also likely to reject U.S. and South African financial forces from Namibia with a pull-out of Cuban troops from Angola, the chief obstacle to implementing a U.N. independence plan for Namibia.

India's drafts for the summit declaration focus on areas of agreement like disarmament and reform of world economic institutions. Indian spokesmen have stressed the importance of boosting cooperation between Third World countries and of promoting progress in the stalled "North-South dialogue" between industrial and developing nations on aid, trade and finance.

The political draft calls for an end to the accumulation of nuclear arms and policies of "destabilisation and occupation" directed primarily against Non-aligned countries. It urges the speedy conclusion of a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty.

# Twin loyalties at stake in Bangladesh

By Michael Fathers

Reuter

DACCA — Students who took to the streets last week in violent demonstrations appear to have lost the first round in their assault against the military government of Lieutenant-General Hossain Mohammad Ershad.

But Western and Asian diplomats in Dacca, the capital, expect further upheavals. Violence has been the only vehicle for change in the recent past of Bangladesh, formed by an armed secessionist movement and war between India and Pakistan in 1971.

The country has had a series of authoritarian rulers, whether populist leaders or military governors. Last week five people were killed and 100 were injured in the demonstrations by students who accused the 11-month-old

martial law government of trying to impose an Islamic ideology on a secular education system.

The twin loyalties of Islam and Bengali nationalism, issues that dominate politics in Bangladesh, were at stake and the students used the highly emotional banner of the Bengali language (Bangla).

The protests erupted a week before the emotion-charged Ekushey (martyrs) day on Feb. 21, a nationalist celebration to mark the deaths of four students, shot by police in a 1952 demonstration to support demands that Bengali be recognised as an official language of what was then Pakistan.

This month's demonstrations were against a government attempt to make Arabic one of three compulsory languages in primary schools. The others are Bengali and English.

More than 1,000 people were

arrested, including the leaders of an 18-party alliance of left-wing and centrist groups led by the late Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's Awami League, Bangladesh's biggest party. Schools and universities were closed and an overnight curfew imposed. General Ershad, attempting to defuse the crisis, proposed a national dialogue with all the political parties to determine the country's political future, with round table talks starting on March 24, the first anniversary of his military takeover.

Leading Bangladeshi commentator Enayeturrahman Khan, editor of the misleadingly named political broadsheet Holiday, said: "When the student demonstrations began it looked as if it would be a repeat of 1971" (when Bengalis launched widespread protests against what they saw as an occupying Pakistan army).

"The protests last week had the same intensity. But instead of taking off they ended in a whimper." Mr. Khan blamed political parties for failing to turn the protests into a mass movement. "For the past two to three months the students have been pressurising the political parties to take action against the military. But they have not been able to formulate any policies, and they do not have any leaders," he said.

He said the mass of Bangladesh's 100 million population wanted stability and had turned away from their former devotion to charismatic popular leaders like the country's founder, Sheikh Mujibur, and General Ziaur Rahman, both assassinated. The political parties had been discredited by their in-fighting, corruption and greed in power and no Bengali liked military rule, he said.

"There is a political vacuum at the moment which neither the armed forces nor the politicians have been able to fill." "Until a new consensus you can expect violent protests to break out sporadically, leading either to anarchy or another ruling general." Mr. Khan speaks with authority on Bangladesh politics. His father was a speaker of Pakistan's national assembly when Bangladesh was East Pakistan, and Mr. Khan himself was oil minister in General Zia's government. One brother is minister of agriculture in General Ershad's government and another, in jail since last week as part of General Ershad's crackdown on political parties, leads the pro-Peking Ekokta Socialist Party.

Within the armed forces General Ershad is considered a consensus seeker. But outside he is associated with what are seen as

arbitrary policies that lack political judgment, imposed usually without consultation and changed after a public outcry. Last month he made a speech to Muslim religious leaders calling for an Islamic republic in Bangladesh. This led to the formation of the 18-party anti-government alliance to protect secularism as one of the country's constitutional pillars. Aides of the general said afterwards that he had no plans to change the constitution in Islam's favour and was merely responding emotionally to a religious ceremony.

But he seems unmoved on one policy, decentralising the government and establishing a new electoral system on a non-party basis in the countryside by the end of the year, ready for a general election in 1984.

# Dr. Mahathir takes a more balanced view

By Alain Cass

KUALA LUMPUR: Nearly two years ago, Dr. Mahathir Mohamad, Malaysia's Prime Minister, effectively boycotted British goods, describing Britain's business community and its government as "patronising, colonialist and insensitive." There were many who agreed with him. British and Malaysian alike.

He now seems to have come round to a more mellow view. Patient diplomacy by Britain, paradoxical, increase in British investment in Malaysia in 1982 from No. 6 to No. 2 in the league table, soothing words from the British government and, most recently, the decision to reinstate aid to foreign students — Malaysia has 20,000 in Britain — appear to have done the trick.

Dr. Mahathir is due to visit Britain unofficially this month and has been persuaded to call upon Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, the British Prime Minister, to bury the hatchet.

But his change of heart is not just a response to Britain's repentance. Dr. Mahathir has also come to realise that turning his back on the West and "looking East" is not going to solve Malaysia's problems and enable the country to keep up with the breakneck growth rates of the region. He realises that unless he takes a more balanced view, he risks alienating the West.

The realisation that Japan and South Korea may not be the right model for Malaysia's very different multi-racial society — where Malays, Chinese and Indians co-exist uneasily — has also played a part in his change of mood. While Dr. Mahathir has moved to a more moderate position on his relations with East and West, he has — understandably — presented this change as a victory.

## Wilderness

"Twenty-five years ago, where were the Malays?" he asks. "Where were people like me? In the wilderness. Well, today we've come to town. We're 'civilised'. We are not living in trees any more." He throws back his head and explodes with laughter, relishing the gentle taunt.

He goes on: "The West has become very insensitive and with the insensitive you have to be rough if you're going to get anything at all. I'm very brash and abrasive but that's because I've noticed that when people are nice and polite they never get anywhere."

Since taking office in 1981 he has publicly dismissed the Commonwealth as a talking shop, attacked corruption and forced government employees to clock in (ringing ministers at 8 am to see if they are in their offices). As the world's largest tin producer, Malaysia has also unsuccessfully tried

to form a cartel and has almost certainly tried to drive up prices. His disapproval of previous Malaysian administrations is barely concealed. All he says is "I come from different stock."

They in turn, and in particular his predecessor, Hussein Onn, regard him as a renegade, upsetting the delicate balance both between the Malays, who make up

that kind of attitude which has got the Malays nowhere in the past. "Shooting from the hip," he says, "is not good for hitting targets. But sometimes it serves a useful purpose."

Dr. Mahathir believes it is necessary to shoot from the hip to tackle the problem of corruption. "If we make comparisons with the more corrupt countries I would say that Malaysia is not very corrupt," he says. "But it is sufficiently corrupt to make things move inefficiently and retard progress. I can't wipe it out but there is a lot I can do even if it hurts people (such as Malaysia's aristocracy). I will do it and have done it."

He was born in the rural state of Kedah into a conservative and devout Muslim household. His nationalism was forged by an upbringing surrounded by the largely British-owned plantations, where the colonists' superior life-style drove home the Malays' profound sense of inferiority. Dr. Mahathir believes that it is precisely

## Mark in history

"He wants to make his mark in history. I admire him but I don't always agree with him. He could have achieved the same results with Britain without being so rough," says another. Dr. Mahathir believes that it is precisely

occupation during the Second World War.

In questioning Dr. Mahathir's "look East" policy, his colleagues have therefore wondered whether he may be substituting one form of colonialism for another.

Dr. Mahathir admits there is such a risk and he is also aware of the danger from Japanese investors' often sharp entrepreneurial style in Malaysia. "There is danger in everything," he says. "But we know what we want from the Japanese, the Koreans and the West." Dr. Mahathir is often portrayed as uncompromising, but he can also be flexible, acting skillfully out of expediency rather than conviction.

His chief domestic problem is the implementation of the country's New Economic Policy (NEP), introduced shortly after the bloody racial riots of 1969. It aims to eradicate poverty and transfer 30 per cent of the country's corporate wealth to the politically dominant, but economically underprivileged, Malays by 1990.

Dr. Mahathir is also caught between the growing force of Muslim fundamentalism and the need to preserve confidence among the Chinese community. He has made cosmetic concessions to the Islamic zealots, such as requiring the teaching of Islamic civilisation in universities. But he freely admits that "in an interdependent world"

he cannot go too far.

## Face both ways

His personal style mirrors the fact that he has to face both ways at once to keep Malaysia intact. He sometimes rejects advice — as in the case of his pet project, the Malaysia car — in the face of overwhelming objections from the economic panel he appointed himself.

His genuine drive to rid Malaysia of corruption contrasts oddly with a tendency to surround himself with cronies who will often talk him into acting impulsively. Dr. Mahathir says that he is not authoritarian, merely "a strict disciplinarian." In the same breath, he will admit: "I accept weaknesses. I can even suffer fools. I know there have to be some of these people around."

At home, he relaxes by pottering around the garden or indulging his flair for making furniture. He is a compulsive reader and always carries a cassette of Japanese or French language tapes which he listens to in traffic jams.

The overwhelming dominance of his party, UMNO, probably means that Dr. Mahathir can stay on as Prime Minister for as long as he likes. But he is 58 and, some fear, that if he keeps up the pace he may burn himself out.

— A Financial Times news feature

1500



# A bad case of International Women's Day blues...



Salwa El Taher

She was so beautiful, my daughter... They brought her to me and I gazed, for I could not believe I had given birth to such a wonderful creature. I sat enraptured, looking at this person I had waited so long for. Her eyes were large, blue, with thick black lashes.

Looking closer, I saw clear water in those blue eyes, and stopped for a moment: could these possibly be tears? They did not fall, they just covered her eyes as she lay wide-eyed and radiant. All the same, I thought "How strange... neither of my two boys was born this way." Then I noticed they had brought her to me in a doll's box. Stranger still. But nothing, nothing in the world could alter or disturb the bliss that overwhelmed me...

Until I woke up. Puzzled, perplexed and lost. Why this dream,

at this particular time? What did it mean? Somehow, I knew it embodied my wishes, wonders and apprehensions, brought into focus by the approaching eighth of March.

The same day, Dina, an American friend came to visit. She was very angry and agitated. "Do you know that in the feminist movement back home, we can talk about Japanese women, we can talk about African women but, when it comes to Arab women, a curtain goes down. There is complete block and total resistance. The stereotype is too monstrous and too strong."

As I wondered what the stereotype was, she expounded: "Arab women are perceived as totally powerless, as lacking any visibility. They are projected as intellectually, physically, eco-

nomically and sexually restrained and incarcerated.

My ears burned and my heart fell as I was reminded of our collective image. Insignificant, discarded and totally repressed... My daughter was born with the frozen tears of generations in her eyes.

Dina and I slumped in our chairs. March the eighth, like birthdays after thirty, seemed to bring with it a depressive mood. Fighting it, I started to recall types -- rather than stereotypes -- of the "new women" I knew. Their shadows took form and danced across the wall beside us.

Zein took shape first -- for she had never come second in anything. Having overcome a traditional environment, Zein reached a very high academic status. Intelligent, competitive, hard-working and assertive, she has had to draw on her tremendous res-

erves of energy and wit to get to where she is today. She played super-woman for years, juggling home and career responsibilities, being a perfectionist in both, until she reached her goals, then turned around and said: "Now I am going to let go a little."

But the price she has had to pay was too high and the process has dehumanised her. Her "feminist talk" goes along the line: "Look how wonderful I turned out. If I was able to make it, you can." Having fought the system hard for survival and having reached her idea of success, she has no time or patience for the weaker or less fortunate. Her favourite pronoun is the first person singular and her speech a repetitious "I, I, I, me, me, me." It is heart-warming to know you made it Zein, but we need to spend more time with those still struggling... for all.

Muna then pushed her way on to the screen. She would, married and mother of four, she has never worked outside the home and leads a comfortable traditional life which she constantly berates. Picking up one feminist book after another, ferreting out different interpretations of the Koran. Provocative and aggressive, she means to shock. By advocating unpopular views, she compensates for the life she has not lead. A middle-aged rebel, with futile personal claims? But her contribution to others of her own and the next generation could be tremendous -- if she set her heart to it.

Suha tip-toed on the wall as I expected her to. For she does not want to be mentioned in this conversation. A hard-working woman whose heavy time-table includes a great deal of work for women, she is positive and productive. But her output is totally unplanned and spontaneous, her concern unnamed and unfocused. She will not be called a feminist, at least not yet. She is too scared of any misunderstanding this might provoke. Yet her whole life is feminism at its best, an incessant search for justice.

Lana walked across the wall with very sure steps. For she is a woman to be reckoned with. Strong, educated, actualised, she is not aware of her own strength and of all what she can bring to others. Her tremendous resources are only waiting to be tapped.

"Hold it," cried Dina. "I have seen this film before." "Yes," I asked her, half-expecting her reaction. "Yes, in America, of course. We have Zein, and Muna, and Suha and Lana too. In fact, I could have written the whole scenario for you!"

I stopped projecting pictures on the wall and told her about my dream. "I could very well have dreamed it myself! For the daughter I have not had will carry the frozen tears of the oppressed; she will suffer from delayed vision of the world; and she will wear a psychological veil. This is why I am here. The struggle of this part of the world is the most potentially freeing one for men and for women. No feminist movement that will survive can dissociate itself from it!"

We looked at the new projection on the wall. Mountains to be climbed, uphill battles to be fought, barriers to be overcome. But, more than ever, women ready to listen and willing to act, and children learning new languages. And we knew, while we watched, and without having to say it, that for nothing in the world would we exchange the exhilarating experience of being born women today.

## Iraq has all the ingredients for agricultural development but needs higher productivity

### Progress slow in Iraq's green revolution

By Nicholas Moore

Reuter

CTESIPHON, IRAQ — Iraq, watered by the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, dreams it will one day be the bread basket of the Middle East.

But the land which cradled the first-known civilisation, almost certainly because its farmers were the first to grow surplus food and thus allowed others to leave the plough and live in cities, cannot yet feed Iraq's own 14 million people.

The ingredients of a "green revolution" are mostly at hand, but progress is slow.

In addition to ample water, there is abundant oil and natural gas available to generate electricity needed for pumps to irrigate land, drain waterlogged areas and flush away salt deposits.

Petroleum can also be used as a feedstock for fertiliser plants such

as one built at Basra. Iraq also mines phosphates and has a one-billion-dollar phosphate fertiliser factory under construction.

The 24-month-old Gulf War with Iran has spurred government efforts to meet the target of food self-sufficiency within the current 1981-85 development plan. Hard currency to buy U.S. of Argentine wheat and New Zealand frozen lamb is running scarce.

The war has also slashed Iraqi crude oil exports at a time when oil prices are falling.

The 1985 target will require 25 per cent more land under cultivation, according to available statistics, and demand higher productivity from existing farms.

Even if cash were available to complete the necessary flood control and drainage projects, independent experts say there remains a stubbornly difficult human factor. Agriculture employs 25 to 30 per cent of the Iraqi labour



Land reform has eliminated a feudal structure of land tenure; this farm is run by the General Federation of Iraqi Women

force. Land reform to eliminate a feudal structure of land tenure has resulted in the creation of some large collectivised ventures.

On a model farm near Ctesiphon, a state showpiece, it is apparent that bureaucracy flourishes.

Visiting reporters were told they could not be shown around or meet anyone who could answer their questions: important meetings were in progress.

But deeper in the countryside it was clear that the grim, taciturn men from the model farm often faced frustrations in trying to implement state plans.

One peasant named Taher who assists an aged father in farming 15 dunams, (mostly) said: "They help us a lot. They wanted us to grow potatoes as a cash crop. They gave us the seed potatoes and the fertiliser and showed us what to do. It worked well and we sold the

crop and kept the proceeds..." But he added: "No. We shall not grow any more potatoes."

Taher explained: "Most of the men are away at the war. For the women, and the hired Egyptian labourers -- we hire three -- it is easier to tend the fruit trees. Besides, the trees are profitable."

Government advisers are now trying to interest him in growing onions.

But with tangerines selling for two dinars (\$3) a kilo along the highway to Baghdad, the incentive to grow other crops or keep surplus cattle or sheep is not strong among small landholders.

Fadhil, a peasant who kept some livestock, said: "We used to sell the milk, but the dairy moved away. It is not easy to keep a large herd. There are too many family occasions. When a cousin was married recently we killed four calves and two sheep."

A recent report by the ruling

Baath Socialist Party blamed below-target agricultural productivity on the numbers of peasants leaving the farm to take part in Iraq's rapid industrial and urban development programme.

Another factor is free education in rural areas. Although farmers have only praise for the local state primary school and adult literacy classes, it is an open question whether education will result in improved farming practices or further depopulation of the countryside.

The Baath Party, however, saw reason for longer-term optimism. "Iraq has succeeded in building a socialist platform in the countryside after the complete liquidation of feudalism," the report said.

It said the government had invested more than two billion dinars (\$6 billion) in the agricultural sector and agricultural output had risen eightfold.

## Redeployed Palestinians would rather be nearer home

By Alan Philips

Reuter

TEBESSA, ALGERIA — A Palestinian fighter, huddled in a thick coat, braced himself against the wind blowing off the mountains of eastern Algeria and said: "We all want to return to Lebanon. We don't know what we are doing here."

Nearby, other fighters wrestled in sandpits or scrambled over an assault course for the benefit of visitors who came to see the training camp where the commandos have lived since they evacuated Israeli-besieged west Beirut last summer.

About half of those who came to Algeria under the U.S.-negotiated plan to disperse the defenders of Beirut among eight Arab countries have left to rejoin their comrades in eastern Lebanon, the fighters say.

Those who remain at Ajnadin camp, outside the town of Tebessa on a featureless plain ringed by mountains, present the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) with a tough problem.

Almost six months after they left Beirut amid victory salutes, morale in the camp appears to be low as the fighters await orders to leave what they see as a temporary staging post.

Regrouping the fighters closer to the Arab-Israeli front line was a constant theme in discussions at the PLO parliament in exile, the Palestine National Council (PNC), when it met in Algiers.

Guerrilla chiefs say privately they are concerned at the effect on morale of having the fighters spread over two continents from Tebessa to Aden, but no quick solution seems in sight.

Palestinian officers at the camp refused to discuss the number of fighters with journalists who accompanied PLO chief Yasser Arafat

on a morale-boosting weekend trip here, and they ordered their men not to talk either.

But some said privately that about 300 of the more than 600 fighters evacuated here from Beirut had already been posted back to Lebanon, where PLO fighters still have bases behind Syrian lines.

Only about 250 lightly-armed fighters marched past Mr. Arafat to the tune of a bagpipe band -- a legacy from the British-trained Jordanian army. Old or wounded guerrillas stayed in the background.

Their ages ranged from mere children to men in their 40s, and one 12-year-old, in a neat new uniform marked "shock troops" boasted that he had knocked out two Israeli tanks during the Israeli-Palestinian war.

The smartest contingent were the "paratroops" -- though the PLO has no known air force -- who say they are here for parachute training from the Algerians.

Mr. Arafat told the men that their stay in Algeria would be the start of a new stage in the struggle for Palestinian rights and said they would be trained in the use of modern weapons.

But he gave no clue about when the fighters might be on the move -- a question that seemed uppermost in their minds.

A 34-year-old captain who gave his name as Ahmed said he expected to stay in Tebessa until the men were ready for battle.

Asked how it felt to be so far from Palestine, he replied: "The Algerians are giving us all the support we need. Even if we go to the moon we will still fight."

A Lebanese fighter, who threw in his lot with the Palestinians in Lebanon's 1975-76 civil war, was more critical. "It is military dis-

cipline here. We feel like detainees -- we can't go Tebessa without special permission."

Several fighters gave the impression that being a guest in well-ordered Algeria was tougher than life in lawless Lebanon, where the Palestinians were free to do much as they liked in areas under their control.

Palestinian sources say a morale problem exists also in Tunisia, where Palestinian fighters are based about 100 km (60 miles) east of here. About half of the 1,000 who originally came to Tunisia are believed to have left, the sources say.

Mr. Arafat and his aides have repeatedly thanked Algeria for taking in the fighters and providing facilities for the PNC meeting. But all recognise they cannot stay here forever.

PLO guerrilla chiefs, who have hailed the 70-day day siege of Beirut as a victory for the Palestinians, have recommended the fighters be regrouped in the Arab confrontation states bordering Israel.

Of the four states, Jordan has taken several hundred fighters. Egypt and the PLO are still formally at odds over the late President Anwar Sadat's 1974 peace treaty with Israel.

Lebanon, the only country where the guerrillas were able to operate outside government control, is asking the PLO to withdraw -- a request that Mr. Arafat says he will meet if this helps get Israeli forces out of the country.

PLO sources say Mr. Arafat, whose relations with Syria are going through one of their periods of strain, is unwilling to group his men in Syria, bastion of his hard-line critics, fearing this could increase Syrian influence over the PLO.

## TV & RADIO

### JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL	
05:30	Korans
05:50	Cartoons
06:10	Rainbow
06:30	International Theatre
07:00	Sports
07:25	Local Programme
07:35	Local Programme
08:00	News in Arabic
08:30	Arabic Series
09:00	Arabic Film
11:00	News in Arabic
11:10	Arabic Film (Continues)
FOREIGN CHANNEL	
06:00	French Programme
07:00	News in French
07:30	News in Hebrew
08:30	Comedy: Miss Jones and Son
09:00	Documentary: Heart Transplant
09:30	Saturday Variety Show
10:00	News in English
10:30	Feature Film: The Man without a Country - Cliff Robertson; Beau Bridges

### RADIO JORDAN

835 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & partly on 95.60 KHz. SW	
07:10	Morning Show
07:30	News Bulletin
10:00	News Summary
12:00	News Summary
12:45	Pop Session
14:00	News Bulletin
14:30	Picnic Time
15:00	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary
16:05	Special Feature
17:00	Jordan Weekly
17:30	Special Feature
18:00	News Summary
18:05	Special Feature
18:30	Great Books of Islam
19:00	Newsdesk
19:30	Top Twenty
20:30	Date with a Star
21:00	News Summary
21:05	Classical Concert
21:45	News Summary
22:00	First Spin
23:00	News Summary
23:05	Country Music
24:00	News Headlines, Sign Off

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### TODAY'S EVENTS

\* Jean-Jacques Rousseau exhibition at the French Cultural Centre.

\* Exhibit of neolithic tools, at the French Cultural Centre.

\* "Les Metiers d'Art" at the French Cultural Centre.

### CONCERT

\* By guitarist/tutor William Matthews, at the Vermont University student affairs amphitheatre at 6:30 p.m.

### CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre tel. 41520  
British Council 36147-8  
French Cultural Centre 37009  
Goethe Institute 41993  
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203  
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049  
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777  
Haya Arts Centre 665195  
Hussein Youth City 667181  
Y.W.C.A. 41793  
Y.W.M.C.A. 664251  
Amman Municipal Library 36111  
University of Jordan Library 84355

### MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also models from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.  
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Ona (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.  
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Mountazah, Jabal Leishan. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.  
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

### SERVICE CLUBS

Leban Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Tyche Hotel, 1.30 p.m.  
Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Marriott Hotel, 1.30 p.m.  
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.  
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.  
Royal Automobile Club, Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.

### CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, tel. 24590.  
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Leishan, tel. 37440.  
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Leishan, tel. 661757.  
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abadi, 23541.  
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 43453.  
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.  
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261.  
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.  
Amman International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeitan, 663249.

### PRAYER TIMES

04:36 Fejr  
05:59 (Sunrise) Shuruq  
11:48 Dhuhur  
15:06 'Asr  
17:35 Maghrib  
18:39 'Isha

## FOR THE TRAVELLER

### AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Airline information department at Amman Airport, tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

### ARRIVALS

Time	From	Flight
06:45	Cairo (EA)	743
06:45	Cairo (RJ)	743
08:35	Aqaba (RJ)	743
09:15	Abu Dhabi (RJ)	743
09:30	Jeddah (RJ)	743
09:45	Karachi, Dubai (RJ)	743
09:45	Dhahran (RJ)	743
09:45	Kuwait (RJ)	743
10:15	Beirut (RJ)	743
10:15	Abu Dhabi, Doha (GA)	743
11:05	Abu Dhabi (RJ)	743
13:40	Kuwait (KAC)	743
15:30	Baghdad (IA)	743
16:00	Belgrade, Istanbul (RJ)	743
16:30	Cairo (RJ)	743
16:55	Frankfurt, Geneva (RJ)	743
17:15	New York, Vienna (RJ)	743
17:30	Copenhagen, Athens (RJ)	743
18:05	Rome (Alitalia)	743
18:25	Athens (GA)	743
18:30	Cairo (RJ)	743
19:05	Cairo (EA)	743
20:05	Frankfurt, Larnaca (LH)	743
20:15	Beirut (MEA)	743
22:30	Baghdad (RJ)	743
00:30	Cairo (RJ)	743
00:30	Baghdad (RJ)	743
01:45	Cairo (EA)	743

### DEPARTURES

Time	To	Flight
04:45	Larnaca, Frankfurt (Lufthansa)	743
06:30	Aqaba (RJ)	743
07:00	Beirut (AF)	743
07:45	Cairo (EA)	743
07:50	Beirut (MEA)	743
09:05	Vienna, New York (RJ)	743
11:15	Tunis, Casablanca (RJ)	743
11:15	Geneva, Paris (RJ)	743
11:30	Athens, Zurich (Swissair)	743
12:30	London (RJ)	743
12:05	Frankfurt, Brussels (RJ)	743
12:30	Cairo (RJ)	743
14:30	Kuwait (KAC)	743
14:30	Cairo (RJ)	743
16:30	Baghdad (RJ)	743
18:30	Frankfurt (LH)	743
18:45	Beirut (RJ)	743

### EMERGENCIES

Ambulance	193, 75111
First aid, fire, police	194
Blood bank	75121
Civil Defence rescue	661111
Fire headquarters	516, 519
Police rescue	192, 2111, 77777
Police headquarters	39141
Traffic police	56390-1
Electric Power Co.	36381-2
Municipal water service	71125-8

### HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre	81291-332
Khalid Maternity, J. Amman	44321-4
Al-Hayat Maternity, J. Amman	42441
Jabal Amman Maternity	42362
Mathan, J. Amman	36140
Palestine, Shmeitan	66171-4
Shmeitan Hospital	669131-5
University Hospital	845845
Dr. Al-Shila, J. Hussein	667158
Al-Hussein Hospital	667221-9
The Islamic, Abadi	663392
Al-Ahli, Abadi	664164
Intakim, Al-Muhajirin	77101-3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh	75111
Amman, J. Amman	91611

### NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN: Dr. Naif Al-Khadra 56120, 666631.

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES	
Ambulance	193, 75111
First aid, fire, police	194
Blood bank	75121
Civil Defence rescue	661111
Fire headquarters	516, 519
Police rescue	192,



## SPORTS

## Stars in short supply at 14th European Indoor Athletics

BUDAPEST (R) — Stars may be in short supply but competition will still be fierce at the 14th European Indoor Athletic Championships here Saturday and Sunday.

With the first World Championships in the sport scheduled for Helsinki in August, this weekend's events should give some significant pointers to the prospects of a number of Europe's leading athletes.

One of the most intense struggles is expected in the men's pole vault, where three Soviet vaulters will vie with a pole and a Frenchman for the gold medal.

The Soviet Union's Aleksandr Obizhayev, Vladimir Polyakov and Sergey Kulibaba are first, second and third respectively in the latest list of European bests this season, with Obizhayev recording the highest vault of 5.74 metres.

They will be tested, though, by Poland's Tadeusz Slusarski and 23-year-old Thierry Vignerot, France's chief hope for a gold medal.

Certainly American Billy

Olson, who has been in tremendous form lately, will be watching the results with interest. Olsen set a new world indoor best of 5.80 metres in Toronto last month.

Soviet Union and East Germany look set to dominate the medals table with 1980 Moscow Olympic triple jump champion Jaak Uudmae heading the Soviet challenge.

Uudmae has recorded the best European mark this year with a leap of 17.10 metres and in the absence of Britain's Keith Connor, the Commonwealth champion, he is likely to strike gold again.

East Germany have selected the brilliant Marita Koch, who won the 1980 Olympic women's 400 metres title in the high point so far of an outstanding international career.

They have also included the men's Olympic 100 metres hurdles champion Thomas Munkelt and the women's 100 metres silver medalist, Marlies Goehr.

Two events of keen interest will

be the men's 800 and 1500 metre clashes.

Peter Elliott, the latest in Britain's crop of world class middle distance runners, will challenge the Netherlands' Rob Druppers for the 800 metres crown in a bid to show that his fine form in Australia and New Zealand late last year was not a fluke.

West Germany's Thomas Wessinghage starts favourite for the 1500 metres event in the absence of Spain's Jose Gonzalez, who thwarted the West German's attempt to make it three European indoor golds in a row in Milan last year.

The men's high jump promises to be close with West Germany's Carlo Thraenhart and Italy's Marco Tamberi going up against the Soviet pair of Gennadiy Avdeyenko and Gennadiy Belkov.

About 300 athletes from 25 countries have entered for the championships and organisers expect up to 7,000 spectators to cram into Budapest's sport hall over the two days of competition.

## United clashes with City in Manchester local derby

LONDON (R) — Manchester United will be without their Ireland international Kevin Moran for the local derby clash against Manchester City Saturday at Maine Road.

Moran needed stitches for a gashed shin and head after last Saturday's match against League leaders Liverpool but should be fit for United's sixth round Football Association (F.A.) Cup tie against Everton next Saturday.

United keeps the same side that lost for the first time in 12 matches at Stoke on Wednesday. Paul McGrath replaces Moran.

At the other end of the first division, relegation threatened Brighton continue their battle to stay up buoyed by a stunning victory over Liverpool in the F.A. Cup and a 2-1 win against fellow strugglers Swansea on Tuesday.

On Saturday, they go to Londoners West Ham who have not won a match since new year's day.

Norwich, who also have better hopes of surviving in the first division after crushing second-placed Watford 3-0 on Wednesday, travel to Aston Villa. Villa, the holders, lost 2-1 at home to Italians Juventus in a European Cup quarter-final on Wednesday.

Liverpool, 14 points clear of the pack, will be bidding for their first win in five home games against Stoke.

They too suffered a blow in the European Cup on Wednesday

when the unfancied Polish club Widzew Lodz inflicted a 2-0 first leg defeat. The return match is at Anfield on March 16.

Everton's Kevin Richardson and Adrian Heath were both hurt in a goalless draw against Manchester City midweek, but should be fit for Saturday's trip to Sunderland.

However, Sunderland defender Ian Atkins is doubtful after injuring a leg in training Thursday. Luton's 18-year-old Ray Dan-

iel may make his League debut in their home clash against West Bromwich Albion, while defender Paul Elliott, bought by Luton from Charlton this week, will be playing his first match in the first division.

West Bromwich's Martyn Bennett twisted a knee sliding into a photographer's case last week, but is expected to be fit.

Swansea travel to Southampton without midfield player John Mahoney, who broke a leg in the clash against Brighton.

## Salazar, Castello to clash in world cross country

LONDON (R) — Alberto Salazar of the United States and Australian Rob Castello, the world's two fastest marathon runners, will clash in the World Cross Country Championships in Gateshead, England, on March 20.

Running on a 12-kilometre course of rolling grassland, they will be trying to take the men's

title from Mohamed Kadir of Ethiopia, last year's winner in Rome.

Over 600 runners from 40 countries are to take part in the competition. In the men's team event, Ethiopia will be aiming to secure their third victory in a row, and Romania, last year's women's team winners, will have to fend off a strong challenge from the Soviet Union.

## Borg trounces Tanner

KANSAS CITY, Missouri (R) — Bjorn Borg beat Roscoe Tanner 6-3, 6-4, 6-3 in an exhibition tennis match here Thursday night which had been billed as his last game in North America.

Borg, who is due to retire from active play in a few weeks time, bowed out in style. He trounced Tanner before a crowd of more than 8,500 fans who came to say goodbye and wish him well.

Tanner, who said last week that failure to improve his world standing this year would end his career as a touring pro, never got into the match.

His rocket-like serve meant he won some games, with aces zipping past Borg and scattering the front-row fans, but it was not enough.

Before the match, Borg has said: "Definitely, I do not want to

end my playing here as a loser. I will do everything I can to go out on a positive note. I want to win the match very badly for that reason alone."

His hands were completely healed from the infected blisters which had forced the postponement of the original match and he showed no ill-effects from the injury.

"I am rested, more rested than I have been for a long time," he said. "I feel really good for the match and I want to make it a special night in Kansas City."

Afterwards the crowd gave Borg a standing ovation when he walked to the centre of the court to receive a cup for the victory.

"Thank you," he told his fans. "I just might come back to Kansas City sometime."

## Barcelona sacks manager

BARCELONA, Spain (R) — Top Spanish soccer side Barcelona have sacked West German manager Udo Lattek and will hire former Argentine manager Cesar Luis Menotti to replace him, a club spokesman said Thursday night.

The spokesman said Menotti, who led Argentina to victory in the 1978 World Cup finals, was expected in Barcelona over the next few days to take charge of the team.

Lattek, 48, had a two-year contract with Barcelona due to expire in June.

An official statement by the club said Lattek's repeated public demands that Barcelona made known its position on his future had created tension and uncertainty.

Barcelona's intentions to sign Menotti have been an open secret for months.

Lattek's tense relations with Barcelona were further strained after Saturday's upset 2-0 home

defeat by lowly Racing of Santander, which all but crushed the club's hopes of seizing their first League title in 10 years.

Carlos Bilardo took over the Argentine team from Menotti last week. Menotti had fallen from grace because he could only guide the World Cup holders as far as the second round of last year's finals in Spain.

Barcelona's Argentine star Diego Maradona, whose personal manager was reported to have negotiated the deal with Menotti, told reporters he knew nothing of the decision to sack Lattek until Thursday.

"I haven't sacked Lattek of signed Menotti," he said after his first training session with the team since his two-month hepatitis bout.

The 22-year-old forward, who cost Barcelona eight million dollars, said he would not reappear next Saturday against Salamanca because he did not want to disappoint the club's fans.

## IOC, FIFA officials fail to agree on professional footballers issue

LAUSANNE (R) — Olympic and international football officials have failed to agree on proposals for professional players to take part in the soccer tournament at next year's games in Los Angeles.

A joint meeting of International Olympic Committee (IOC) and International Football Federation (FIFA) officials to discuss the issue ended inconclusively late Wednesday, the IOC said Friday.

A spokeswoman told Reuters both working groups would now report to their executive committees, with the IOC meeting in New Delhi on March 23 and FIFA

in Stockholm on May 20.

The spokeswoman said the IOC adhered to their contention that the eligibility rules for players in Los Angeles should be the same as at the 1980 Moscow games, with a ban on professional footballers participating.

The IOC agreed the qualifying rounds would be controlled and supervised by FIFA, whose eligibility code allows participation of professionals with precisely-defined exceptions.

FIFA maintains that such players should also be eligible to take part in the final rounds.

## World ice dance champions fit to defend title in Helsinki

HELSINKI (R) — World ice dance champions Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean of Britain, after missing last month's European Championships in Dortmund, are fit again and raring to go in defence of their title here next week.

The shoulder injury which Torvill suffered in training in January cost them a third successive European crown, but the British couple are ready to show that they are still superior to Natalia Bestemianova and Andrei Bukin of the Soviet Union, who emerged victorious in their absence a month ago.

Little American Scott Hamilton, meanwhile, faces the daunting prospect of fending off Canadian champion Brian Orser and the acrobatic jumpers from Europe to take a third men's crown, while compatriot Elaine Zayak will go for a second women's title in what should be a straight fight against the new European champion, Katarina Witt of East Germany.

East Germans Sabine Baess and Tassilo Thierbach will be pressed hard to keep their pairs title against Soviet and North American couples.

But the ice dance event emerges as the most intriguing with the British couple, who amassed a total of 25 perfect scores of 6.0 in last year's European and world events, having to prove they are still as good.

They arrived here Thursday night from their training base at Obersdorf, West Germany, and coach Betty Calloway said: "T-

hey're fine. There are no problems at all.

"They have been having a complete run through of all their programmes every day now for the last two weeks. Before that they were leaving some of the more difficult parts out, but since then they have been doing everything."

A spectacular new lift with which they hoped to open their free dancing programme—and which resulted in the practice injury—has been scrapped, but all the other elements remain.

Most observers at Dortmund felt there was not much on display for Torvill and Dean to worry about—if they are fit—and in fact their main competition here could emerge from a different quarter.

American champions Judy Blumberg and Michael Seibert, fourth last year, have the talent and personality to improve and could turn out to be the main rivals to Torvill and Dean.

Fellow-Britons Karen Barber and Nicky Slater will also be trying to stay in the medals after finishing third in Dortmund, but one if not both of the other Soviet couples will probably finish above them.

Hamilton, now 24, said last year he found winning more difficult than in 1981, and he may find it even harder this time as his rivals continue to improve.

Three European skaters, including silver and bronze medalists Jozef Sabovcik of Czechoslovakia and the exciting Alexander Fadeyev of the Soviet Union, brought off the difficult triple axel jump in Dortmund, a move which Hamilton does not do.

Orser has done that jump twice in World Championships and all three are fine all-round skaters, as is the entertaining and versatile Norbert Schramm of West Germany, European champion and second to Hamilton last year in Copenhagen.

Hamilton left two of his seven intended triple jumps out of his free skating in the U.S. Championships last month. He may not be able to afford such omissions here.

Zayak, who again failed to win her national title this year, is still the favourite here. She is an inspirational skater and a fine jumper, and she will need to be at her best to hold off Witt, who is more consistent and artistic.

Zayak leaped from seventh place to take the title with her free skating a year ago when Witt's free display fell short of what was required. But Witt is more confident now.

In the pairs, Bacss and Thierbach can expect to find several challengers gunning for them. Elena Valova and Oleg Vasiliev, a substitute couple at the European Championships, finished second and delighted the crowd with their performance in the process.

Americans Caitlin and Peter Carruthers and Canadian champions Barbara Underhill and Paul Martini could also be close at the finish.

The championships open on Monday morning with the men's compulsory figures and end on Saturday afternoon with the ice dance final.

## Navratilova, Jaeger win Forum Classic opening round

LOS ANGELES (R) — Americans Martina Navratilova, the top seed, and Andrea Jaeger, seeded third, won opening round victories Thursday night in the \$165,000 Women's Forum Classic tennis tournament.

Navratilova, the top-ranked player in the world, beat fellow American Susan Mascarin, 6-0, 6-0 in just 48 minutes while Jaeger dispatched Lisa Bonder, 6-2, 6-2.

Navratilova, who has won singles tournaments already this year in Houston, Chicago and Washington, combined an accurate ground game with an equally

powerful serve for the straight set victory.

She faces American Bonnie Gadusek, an earlier first round winner, later Friday.

Jaeger, 17, used her traditional aggressive baseline-style game which had Bonder scampering from side to side, trying to run down her deep shots.

Jaeger broke to a 4-0 first set lead with two service breaks. The third break gave her a 5-2 advantage before she served out the set.

Two more breaks by Jaeger in the final set ended the 77-minute match.

## Soviet sets world weightlifting record

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet weightlifter Vladimir Grachyov raised a world record 154 kg in the lightweight snatch at the international "Friendship Cup" competition in Odessa Thursday.

Grachyov, 22, beat the previous best achieved by Bulgarian Veselin Galabarov by half a kilo.

Vladimir Kuznetsov briefly lost his 162.5 kg middleweight snatch world record to Soviet compatriot Viktor Durnev who lifted 163 kg.

## New Zealand leads Denmark in Davis Cup

CHRISTCHURCH (R) — New Zealand took a 1-0 lead and were ahead in the second singles after the first day in their rain-hit Davis Cup tennis championship division first round tie here Friday.

Russell Simpson was given a testing time by Denmark's Michael Mortensen before winning 8-6, 9-11, 6-4, 6-2 in a tense struggle lasting two and three-quarter hours.

New Zealand number one Chris Lewis was 10-8, 1-0 up against Denmark's top player Peter Bastiansen in the second singles at the end of the day.

The tie started three hours late after overnight rain seeped under the covers of the court.

New Zealand are favourites. Lewis and Simpson are ranked respectively 50th and 51st in the world, while Bastiansen is 284th and Mortensen 383rd.

Jordan Times

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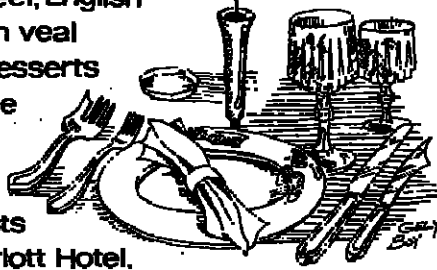
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- AL WAHA





# ECONOMY

## Debt crisis may be a blessing for Third World

NEW DELHI (R) — The international debt crisis may be a blessing in disguise for Third World countries, a spokesman for developing nations said Friday.

Mr. Farooq Sobhan, Bangladesh chairman of the 125-member "Group of 77" developing countries at the United Nations, said the crisis could force richer countries to heed Third World demands for global talks on aid, trade and finance.

Poor countries, he told a press conference, did not want overnight changes in the international financial and monetary system and did not want to work outside it.

"We want to make it more responsive to our needs," he said.

Mr. Sobhan suggested industrial countries might be pumping more money into institutions such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) because of the damage the debt crisis was causing to Western commercial banks.

"We think this is a case where all parties need to be helped," he said. "If it takes the debt crisis to bring it to the negotiating table, then well and good. It is something that could lend itself to a long-term solution."

Mr. Sobhan said the Third World was seeking collective solutions with industrial countries, which had to realise their economic interdependence with developing nations.

The Non-Aligned summit, starting next Monday, would have "to show there are ways out (of the debt crisis) which are as much in the interests of the North as the South," he added.

The summit, grouping leaders from nearly 100 Asian, African and Latin American countries, is expected to call for an immediate

global conference on reforming what a draft resolution calls "the inequitable and outdated" international monetary and financial system.

Mr. Sobhan said he regarded as positive recent statements by U.S. leaders supporting expansion of IMF funds.

Bangladesh President Mohammad Hossein Ershad would tell the summit about a letter he had received from President Reagan on development issues, he added.

He refused to give details of the letter but Third World diplomats described it as conciliatory in tone.

Mr. Sobhan said rich industrial countries had to realise that the IMF and the World Bank were incapable of tackling the debt crisis and Third World economic problems.

"If this were the case, we would not need an international conference and would not have a global crisis," he said. "We cannot presume a competence on the part of the international agencies which does not exist."

Mr. Sobhan said developing countries wanted the seven industrial democracies—the U.S., Britain, France, Italy, Canada, Japan and West Germany—to concentrate on the so-called North South dialogue at their annual economic summit in May.

The Third World hoped the meeting at Williamsburg, Virginia, would respond to the decisions of the Non-Aligned summit.

These are expected to include a "programme of immediate measures", including a doubling of IMF leading quotas—which are already to be raised by nearly 50 per cent by next year—talks on the debt crisis, and stabilisation of commodity prices.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Rolls-Royce, U.S. firm sign accord

LONDON (R) — Rolls-Royce announced Thursday it had signed a \$300 million contract to supply newly-developed aero engines to a U.S. company. A total of 200 of its new Tay engines would power the Gulfstream-four executive jet being developed by Gulfstream Aerospace of Savannah, Georgia, the company said. The Tay is the first new engine developed by Rolls-Royce for more than 10 years. Production will begin in 1985 and the first flight of the new plane is planned for December of that year.

### U.K. unemployment rate falls

LONDON (R) — Britain's unemployment fell in February to 11.37 per cent of the work force from a record 13.8 per cent the month before, but the underlying trend remained upwards, the government announced Thursday. The 25,804 drop to 3,199,412 from 3,225,216 was the first fall since October. But seasonally adjusted unemployment went up, for the 39th month in a row, by 17,600 to a total of 3,000,300 or 12.9 per cent, and was expected to continue increasing, an employment department spokesman said.

### Mexico may delay oil price cut

MEXICO CITY (R) — Mexico, the world's fourth largest oil producer, Thursday announced it will probably delay its long-awaited price cut until other big producers slash their crude prices.

### Citroen employees resume work

PARIS (R) — Work resumed Friday at the Citroen car company's Aulnay plant, north of Paris, after a two-day strike in protest at the sacking of 12 employees, the management said. But management and the communist-led CGT trade union, which called the strike, failed to reach formal agreement on the future of the dismissed workers, industry sources said. The latest strike cost Citroen 1,500 cars, a spokesman said. The company has already lost 6,000 cars in stoppages this year.

### Canada to curb fishing rights

OTTAWA (R) — Canada said Thursday it would sharply reduce West European fishing rights in Canadian waters to counter curbs by the European Community on Canadian fish sales and a ban on seal pup skins. Fisheries Minister Pierre de Bane told reporters he would announce formal fishing curbs soon unless the Community had a last-minute change of heart over the two issues.

### IMF is tightening its surveillance

WASHINGTON (R) — The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is tightening its surveillance of countries' borrowing activities because of serious global debt problems, the fund's managing director, Mr. Jacques de Larosiere, said Thursday. He said the international lending agency would henceforth issue explicit warnings to countries of their developing debt problems. He said the IMF had always monitored national debt levels, but that a staggering growth of borrowing by such countries as Mexico, Brazil and Argentina had occurred so quickly that new procedures had to be developed.

### Arab states to give loan to Austria

VIENNA (R) — Three Arab states are to lend Austria money at low interest rates to build a new conference centre in gratitude for Austria's hospitality towards the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky said the three countries — Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates — were expressing thanks to Austria for allowing OPEC to settle in Vienna with diplomatic privileges in 1965, when other countries would not accord it that recognition. Dr. Kreisky said the three states would provide \$88 million.

## Oil officials begin final attempt to save OPEC from price war

LONDON (R) — Eight ministers from the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) Friday began a final attempt to reach common ground on a new oil agreement to save the exporter group from a price-cutting war.

Ministers meeting here for the second day running said they had extended an invitation to the most notable OPEC absentee, Iran, to join them in the informal talks.

Iranian sources said they believed the number two man at the Tehran oil ministry, Mr. Abbas Honardoost, was in Geneva. They did not know if he planned to fly to London.

The only other absentees from the London talks were Ecuador, Gabon, Qatar and Iraq, all relatively small producers.

As the talks reopened Friday, Venezuelan Oil Minister Humberto Calderon Berti told reporters there were still some points to clear up and he could not say if an agreement was near.

The ministers are trying to find if they can reach a consensus on cutting the OPEC benchmark price of \$34 a barrel and limiting OPEC production in order to counter the effects of a world oil glut.

### Oteiba reiterates warning

If a consensus is reached it will be put to a full emergency meeting of the 13 members of the OPEC, probably next week.

Conference sources said ministers Thursday discussed a possible \$5 cut in the OPEC benchmark price.

United Arab Emirates (UAE) Oil Minister Mana Said Al Oteiba Friday reiterated a warning that the Gulf countries would unilaterally cut their prices to much less than \$30 a barrel if no agreement was reached.

Conference sources said the positions of two countries, Iran

and Nigeria, were particularly important to the outcome of a new OPEC pact.

Despite accusations by other members that it undercuts the official OPEC price in order to gain an unfair share of the market, Iran officially opposes any change in the \$34 benchmark.

Iranian Prime Minister Hossein Mousavi told a Friday prayer meeting in Tehran Friday that attempts to reduce the OPEC price were "nothing but a plot."

### Nigeria key element

Nigeria is a key element in the London talks because of its decision last month to break ranks with OPEC and cut the price of its high quality light crude by \$5.50 a barrel.

Nigerian prices now slightly undercut those of a major light crude-producing rival, Britain, which this week rejected suggestions it might trim its production in order to help OPEC out of its present crisis.

Any OPEC proposal to trim the benchmark price to around \$30, widely mooted during the past week, would require Nigeria to raise its price by \$1.50 to take into account the superior quality of its crude.

### OPEC stresses techniques

Meanwhile, Arab countries should improve techniques for extracting more oil from their existing oilfields because the crude would still be cheaper than developing some forms of alternative energy, the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) said Friday.

Enhanced recovery techniques could boost the amount of oil that could be produced from the Arab World's estimated 2,000 billion barrels of reserves by an amount

equal to the discovery of several major new oilfields, OAPEC said.

An editorial in the monthly OAPEC bulletin said a 10 per cent rise in the historical rate of recovery, which in the Arab World was a quarter of oil in place, would boost recoverable reserves by 200 billion barrels.

It said better recovery techniques would add only 30 to 100 billion barrels to U.S. reserves, 10 to 30 billion in Canada and four to 10 billion in Western Europe.

OPEC groups Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Algeria, Libya, Tunisia, Syria, Iraq and Bahrain.

### OPEC output plunges

On the other hand, output of the 13 OPEC countries has plunged to between 13 and 14 million barrels a day, less than a third of non-communist world oil demand, since the start of the year, according to industry analysts.

OPEC production stood at an all-time high of about 31 million barrels a day at the height of the market in late 1979.

As a result of falling demand and competition from alternative sources of oil and energy, production dropped to an average of just under 20 million barrels a day last year.

This year's output drop, linked to uncertainty over the future of world prices, has hit the producers of high quality light oil the hardest, analysts said.

Countries such as Nigeria and Libya are believed to be producing less than half the oil they were at the end of last year.

The output of Saudi Arabia, OPEC's largest producer, has dropped to less than four million barrels a day from more than 10 million at the height of the market. This has been mainly due to the Saudi's strict adherence to the high OPEC reference price of \$34 a barrel.

## Officials discuss trans-African road

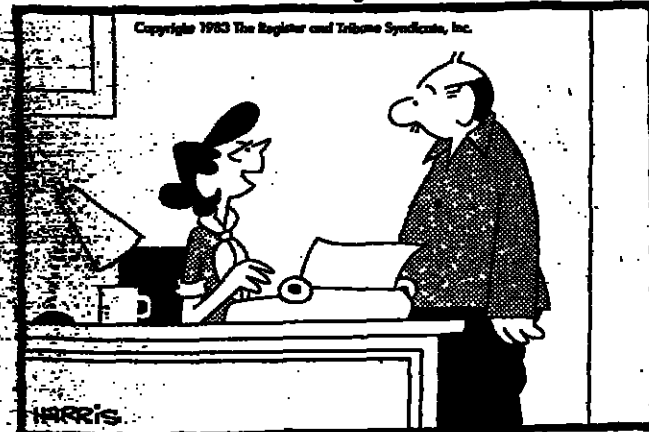
CAIRO (OPECNA) — Delegates from seven African countries are meeting here to discuss the implementation of a road project to link the Egyptian capital with Gabon.

The road, expected to be completed within five years is part of the north-south trans-African highway. It will pass through the Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia and Botswana. Representatives from these countries are attending the meeting, which will also consider increasing contributions by member states to the project to enhance the prospect of increased financial support from the United States.

Meanwhile, a symposium on "transportation and communications" will open here next Tuesday. Organised by the council of African transportation and communications ministers, it will be attended by 45 African countries.

### THE BETTER HALF

By Harris



### JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

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CEWT  
GLYNIK  
DUNOAL

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(Answers tomorrow)

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Answer: What soft soap might be recommended for DIRTY LOOKS

### Peanuts



### Mutt 'n' Jeff



### Andy Capp



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FOR RELEASE JANUARY 22, 1983

## THE Daily Crossword by Mary C. Whitten

ACROSS

1 High-flying service-woman

4 Lean Jack

9 Latin abbr.

13 Airport abbr.

14 Sphere of action

15 Scope

16 Rink stuff

17 Reel

18 Chemical compound

19 "But I must climb —"

21 Endure

22 Epithet for a Bengal tiger

26 Arthur of tennis

28 Hide

29 Meat entree

32 Goody

34 Yank's tank abbr.

35 Thread

36 Scarflike vestment

37 Basket material

38 Elephant

39 Jack of clubs

42 Of an arm bone

43 Highway abbr.

44 Chocolate tree

46 Taj Mahal site

47 Shining brilliantly

50 Membrane phenomenon

51 Undergarments

54 Emporium

57 Wagons

59 Blackbird

60 Dish of greens

61 Growing out

62 Period of time

63 Phase

64 Hemp

65 Cunning

DOWN

1 Be patient

2 Span

3 Doubter of a kind

4 — blow!

5 Preliminary comments

6 Instant replays

7 Anecdotal collection

8 Most likely

9 Rape Nui

10 Explosive

11 Years

12 Gaelic sea god

15 Relax

20 Christie mystery

22 Sound of satisfaction

24 Old horse

25 Ocean phenomenon

26 — as the eye can see

27 Bias

30 Dim with tears

31 Sawlike organ

33 Navy man: abbr.

35 Gehrig or Rawls

39 Ritz residences

40 High achiever

41 Hindu incantations

44 NCO

45 Popular folk singer

48 Beginning

49 A Ford

52 Member of nobility

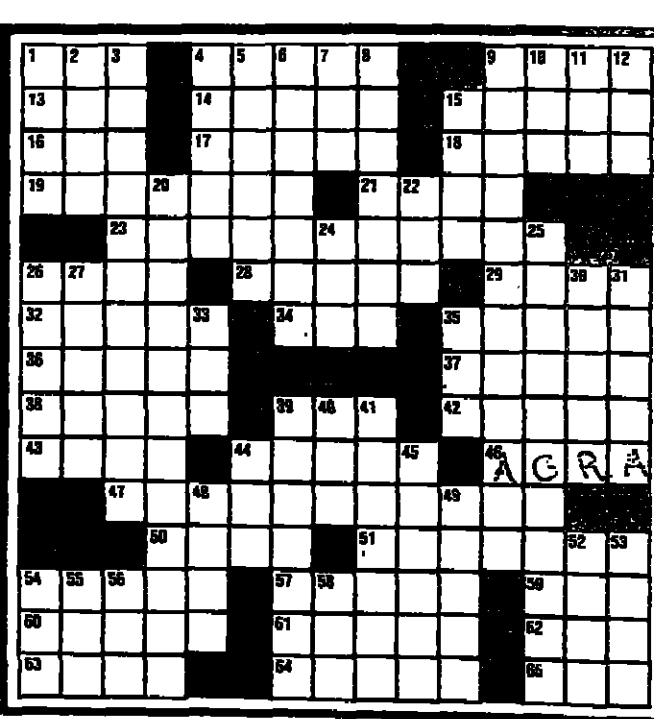
53 Commence

54 Draft letters

55 Make lace

56 Corrida cheer

58 Cuckoo





## WORLD

# Pope will press ahead with tour despite killings in Guatemala

MANAGUA (R) — Pope John Paul will press ahead with his controversial tour of Central America despite his shock at the execution of six alleged guerrillas in Guatemala, church sources said Friday.

They said the Pope, who is due to arrive in Guatemala City on Sunday and spend three nights there, would go to Guatemala "for the people."

The pontiff, who urged priests to keep out of politics when he began his tour in Costa Rica on Monday, expressed his deepest grief at the executions while a Vatican official described them as "incredible."

The six men were convicted of terrorist crimes by a secret military tribunal and were shot by a firing squad at dawn Thursday, despite a Vatican appeal for mercy.

Guatemala's Protestant President, Gen. Efraín Ríos Montt, said he was enforcing the law without exception and Guatemalan authorities said the men had a legal trial.

## Honduran outrage

But neighbouring Honduras condemned the executions as a violation of fundamental human values, adding that an exhaustive probe of the past of a Honduran among those shot showed that he had neither a criminal record nor any connection with guerrilla groups.

The event is especially regrettable because it coincides with the visit of Pope John Paul, the pontiff of love, hope and ele-

mency," the foreign ministry statement said.

The delicate nature of the Pope's tour will be highlighted in a different way Friday when he visits Nicaragua where the Catholic church is bitterly divided between opponents and active supporters of the country's leftist Sandinist government.

But his second day in the Costa Rican capital of San Jose passed off in a festive atmosphere Thursday with huge crowds following him round the city.

He urged half a million people at the first of many open-air masses of the tour to set an example of social justice.

"You bear the grave responsibility of breaking the chain of hatred that produces hatred and violence that breeds violence," he said.

"You must create a better world than your forefathers. If you don't, more blood will run and, tomorrow, tears will bear testimony to the grief of your children."

For the first time in his tour, he left his bullet-proof "popemobile" for an open van to drive round a stadium to enthusiastic chants of "John Paul II, everyone loves you."

The Pope later met the judges of the interamerican court of human rights in a private session.

He will return to San Jose Saturday evening after visiting Managua and Leon, which has Central America's oldest cathedral and was the first major city to fall to the Sandinist guerrillas in 1979 during their fight against the late dictator Anastasio Somoza.

# W. Germany awaits elections

BONN (R) — West Germany's political leaders have ended their campaigns for Sunday's national elections with an often heated television debate on issues ranging from jobs to missiles.

The atmosphere became charged Thursday night when right-wing Bavarian leader Franz Josef Strauss accused members of Hans-Jochen Vogel's opposition Social Democrats (SPD) of making "spiteful statements against the Americans."

The two erupted when Mr. Vogel and the leaders of the governing coalition — Chancellor Helmut Kohl, Mr. Strauss and Free Democratic (FDP) chairman Hans-Dietrich Genscher — were asked to state their positions on the NATO plan to station Pershing II and Cruise missiles in Europe from next autumn.

Mr. Vogel said that if he became chancellor he would strive for a way to avoid the need to site the weapons in West Germany.

NATO plans to deploy the weapons if the Soviet Union does

not agree in talks with the United States in Geneva to scrap its SS-20 medium-range nuclear missile force.

Mr. Vogel proposed various formulas to achieve this, including stationing the missiles in submarines or extending the Geneva talks if insufficient progress had been reached at NATO's deadline.

He cited Soviet leader Yuri Andropov's offer in January to cut its SS-20 missile strength in return for NATO's non-deployment as a sign of Moscow's movement on the issue and said it was up to Washington to counter with its own proposal.

He dodged questions from his opponents as to whether he would, as a chancellor, allow the NATO weapons to be stationed in West Germany if the Geneva talks failed. But finally, one of the programme's two moderators asked him for an answer.

Obviously discomfited, Mr. Vogel said: "In the most extreme case that the Soviet Union takes

back its previous movement, in the most extreme case that further far-reaching American proposals are rejected, then I would not rule out the ultimate possibility (of deployment)."

Mr. Vogel's three opponents said it was vital for the West to speak with one voice, and both Mr. Kohl and Mr. Strauss referred to anti-American elements in the SPD.

On the economic front, Mr. Kohl's fellow-debaters rejected Mr. Vogel's programme to reduce unemployment by means of a three-year programme of state expenditure, financed from tax write-offs on money invested privately abroad.

Mr. Kohl said lack of government action would place West Germany in the same position as Britain and the United States.

The chancellor, who has often looked uncomfortable in past televised political debates, appeared at ease Thursday night and was not slow to attack Mr. Vogel, especially on the missiles issue.

# Vogel at one with W. German radicals

BONN (R) — When West Germany's Social Democrats (SPD) chose Hans-Jochen Vogel to run for chancellor after an ousted Helmut Schmidt declined to stand again last autumn, most commentators thought his was a hopeless task.

But the 57-year-old former justice minister, once regarded as academic and remote, has helped reunite and galvanise the SPD which in his own words had become "disheartened and fed up" with governing last summer.

Although he had a reputation for clashing with militant young Socialists in the early 1970s, he now symbolises a more left-wing SPD receptive to the ideas of West Germany's young ecologists, anti-nuclear protesters, and restive youth.

The turning point came in 1981

when Mr. Schmidt made him mayor of West Berlin, whose SPD government was mired in corruption and internal disputes.

His experience in negotiating with the divided city's squatters and youth proved invaluable last year when the national SPD, cast out of government after 16 years, suddenly needed someone to succeed Mr. Schmidt and appeal to younger, more radical voters.

Mr. Vogel has given nuclear disarmament a clear priority over arms modernisation and identified the SPD with ecologist concerns by campaigning for "peace between man and nature."

But critics argue his apparently easy conversion from the right to the left of the party betrays a man guided more by ambition than principle.

Born into an academic family,

Mr. Vogel graduated at the top of his class in law at Marburg University and went on in 1960 to become mayor of Munich at age 34.

Later, Mr. Vogel's steadfastness as justice minister at the height of the Baader-Meinhof gang's violent campaign in the mid-1970s earned him widespread respect, particularly from then chancellor Schmidt.

Although Mr. Vogel does not have Mr. Schmidt's charisma or expertise in foreign and economic policy, even his critics acknowledge he has hardly put a foot wrong and has gained rapidly in stature.

If the Social Democrats lose on Sunday, as still seems probable, no blame is likely to be attached to Mr. Vogel.

# Kohl appeals to middle-class patriots

BONN (R) — The tall, burly figure of West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl towers over rivals and allies alike, yet his political stature has often been questioned.

Described as weak by his detractors, the 1.93 metres tall Mr. Kohl looks set, however, to show his critics he should not be underestimated.

Opinion polls in the run-up to Sunday's general election have consistently put the alliance of his Christian Democrats (CDU) and the Christian Social Union (CSU) at least five per cent ahead of the

opposition Social Democrats.

With his self-conscious mannerisms and stilted, formal speaking style the bespectacled Mr. Kohl, a former law student, is an easy butt for the ridicule of the Bonn intelligentsia.

But he is an acknowledged master of the art of political survival and has pitched his appeal at middle-class, provincial, patriotic West Germans who felt ignored by previous administrations, and has plainly struck a chord.

When he came to power last October with a promise of general

elections in March Mr. Kohl was well aware he was putting his political career at stake.

Failure would leave him branded as not only the shortest-reigning chancellor ever, but the only one not to have won an election.

Even his Christian Democratic Party (CDU) acknowledged that he suffered from an image problem when it resisted calls for an autumn election to give him time to gain stature in the role of chancellor.

# Australia to hold its hottest elections

SYDNEY (R) — Australians, disillusioned by rising unemployment and inflation after seven years of conservative rule, seem certain to elect former trade union leader Bob Hawke prime minister in Saturday's general election.

If he wins, as all opinion polls now say he will, Mr. Hawke will head only the second Labour government here since 1949.

His achievement would be more remarkable because of his lack of experience. He has been a Member of Parliament for less than three years and leader of the Labour Party for only a month.

But Mr. Hawke has long been Australia's most popular political figure and his personality has become one of the two main campaign issues, as important as the

state of the economy.

A nationwide swing to Labour of only 1.4 per cent would give it the 11 seats it needs to topple the Liberal-National coalition government's existing 21-seat parliamentary majority and Mr. Hawke's personal support appears to have ensured this.

The latest poll published Thursday in the main business newspaper, the Australian Financial Review, showed 73 per cent of those questioned thought Labour would win and only 17 per cent expected Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser to retain power.

Opinion polls point to a clear Labour victory but they also did so in 1980 when Mr. Fraser kept up a furious campaign until the end and snatched victory from Bill Hayden, then Labour leader.

Commentators have said it is

possible, if unlikely, that Mr. Fraser could win again if voters decided at the last moment not to gamble on a new government at a time of economic difficulty.

Mr. Fraser need not have gone to the polls until October when his full three-year term would have expired.

He called the election expecting to face a Labour Party divided by a long-running leadership squabble, but Mr. Hayden stood aside in favour of Mr. Hawke just as the prime minister was preparing his election announcement.

Australia's leading opinion poll pundit, Malcolm MacKerras, said Mr. Fraser "would go down in political history as a turkey who asked for Christmas to be held early."

# Hard-living Bob Hawke tipped to become Australia's next premier

CANBERRA (R) — Bob Hawke's fiery oratory and rugged good looks may be the Labour Party's most important asset in its campaign to govern Australia for only the second time in the last 34 years.

In an election fought as much on personalities as on policies, Mr. Hawke's charisma seems as important with voters as the country's gloomy unemployment and inflation statistics, the worst since World War II.

Mr. Hawke replaced uninspiring party leader Bill Hayden soon after Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser announced the snap election and the ensuing campaign has been the hottest in Australia's history.

A populist hero whose earlier bouts with alcoholism and despair were avidly followed by the public, Mr. Hawke has a fast-waving campaign style which differs sharply from the aloof image of Mr. Fraser, whose Liberal-National coalition has been in power since 1975.

Mr. Hawke, 53, the son of a rural preacher, has been considered a potential prime minister as long as his family can remem-

ber, and has always been committed to getting a better deal for the working man.

Both candidates to be prime minister for the next three years studied at Oxford University in Britain where Mr. Hawke, a Rhodes scholar, earned a reputation as a bright, beer-drinking ladies' man.

At Oxford Mr. Hawke entered the Guinness Book of Records for drinking two-and-a-half pints (almost 1.5 litres) of beer in 12 seconds, a feat likely to impress his countrymen with their reputation as beerlovers.

His three years studying Australia's arbitration system at Oxford stood him in good stead when he joined the Australian Council of Trade Unions (ACTU) as a researcher in 1957.

By the 1970s he was ACTU president, and his negotiating prowess earned him the nickname of Australia's "second" prime minister. He was credited with having settled every major Labour dispute in those turbulent years.

Under his leadership the union movement began to extend its activities outside the traditional areas of wages and working conditions.

Almost single-handedly, Mr. Hawke carried the unions with him in an often unpopular campaign to end Australian sporting contacts with South Africa.

Elected president of the Labour Party in 1973, Mr. Hawke resigned five years later to devote more time to his union activities.

After an earlier attempt to enter Parliament failed in the 1960s, he won a seat in his second attempt in 1980 and gave up alcohol and the earthy language that had given him a populist appeal.

But his new, moderate style did not reduce him in the eyes of the admiring Australian public.

Once described as a madman by Prime Minister Fraser, Mr. Hawke prefers shirtsleeves to suits and an openly emotional approach to politics rather than a strictly cerebral one.

His former weakness for alcohol and women has not harmed him in the campaign. At one point even his opponent's wife publicly admitted she found Mr. Hawke "sexy", an attribute that works to his advantage in a campaign dominated by the personalities of the two contenders.

# Tintin's creator dies

BRUSSELS (R) — Georges Remi, creator of the comic boy hero Tintin, died Thursday night in a Brussels hospital, a hospital spokesman said.

Remi, whose globetrotting reporter-adventurer has delighted readers in more than 30 languages, went by the name of Hergé. He was 75.

It was 53 years ago the Gerge created Tintin, the comic-book hero whose blithe courage is matched only by his supreme innocence.

While Tintin journeyed over the world, and even beyond into outer space, his mild-mannered creator rarely ventured outside his native Brussels.

"Hergé creates the exotic lands

that Tintin visits through research and imagination. He has never been a traveller himself," one of the author's assistants, Alain Baron, said recently.

Hergé worked with 10 assistants in a Brussels office with life-size models of his creations: Tintin, Captain Haddock, the hapless detectives Thomson and Thompson, and others.

More than 70 million copies of the 23 published Tintin albums have been sold. One is a recent translation into Chinese of the "secret of the Unicorn" and is available in Peking.

Hergé had been working on a 24th album, but failing health slowed his progress, Mr. Baron said.

# Soviet troops in Afghanistan complain about postal service

MOSCOW (R) — Letter between Soviet soldiers serving in Afghanistan and their families at home often take up to three months to arrive and are sometimes lost altogether, according to complaints in a government newspaper.

In a letter to the defence ministry newspaper Krasnaya Zvezda (Red Star), a group of seven guards officers in Afghanistan said they and their troops had all experienced enormous postal delays and sometimes non-delivery.

Li-Col. A. Trunin had posted a letter on Oct. 17 which reached his home in Vitebsk, near Moscow, on Jan. 17. A registered letter containing family photographs posted to another guards officer had still not arrived.

The letter said its authors had all been "victims" of the post, adding: "The list of such victims goes on and on."

Another complaint from a Moscow region family said many friends and relatives had written to their son serving in Afghanistan to make his difficult, responsible duty easier. But he had written to ask why they had forgotten him.

Krasnaya Zvezda said its correspondent in Afghanistan had found there were problems with the field postal service and quoted two officers as saying they were seriously worried about it.

The delivery schedule for letters gave cause for concern, the correspondent said. "For official reasons" the plane which carried mail could not do so on Monday, and in distant regions sometimes not on Tuesdays either.

This plane apparently had other tasks en route and sometimes it would take several attempts to reach a particular camp, he said. Meanwhile, letters piled up.

# S. Australia turned into disaster area by floods

SYDNEY (R) — South Australia, ravaged by bush fires last month, has been declared a disaster area again, this time because of floods.

Floodwaters from torrential rains swept down from the Adelaide Hills north of the state capital and inundated homes and farmland on the coastal plains.

State Minister John Bannon declared the disaster as the weather bureau forecast more rains and thunderstorms for later Friday.

No serious injuries were reported, but about 140 houses, schools and businesses were damaged. Total cost of the damage was put at seven million Australian dollars.

The rains in South Australia came amid signs that the weather pattern over Australia, suffering from one of its worst droughts,

was changing. But the state's farm organisation president, Grant Andrews, said the rain was not sufficient to break the drought and it had caused extensive soil erosion.

As flooding hit South Australia, cyclones battered the coasts of West Australia and Queensland on the East Coast, bringing with them torrential rains.

Cyclone Eleanor, with head winds of 100 kilometres an hour, moved across the Queensland coast Friday near the town of Carmela, 720 kilometres north of Brisbane.

A Brisbane weather bureau spokesman said the cyclone was expected to become a rain depression and move inland, bringing welcome rains to some farming areas.

# Fraser: Tough nut to crack

CANBERRA (R) — Although Malcolm Fraser scores low in personal popularity polls and is frequently called aloof and humdrum, he has won every national election since 1975 and become Australia's second-longest serving prime minister.

He has held on to power through single-minded drive and a certain amount of ruthlessness, but in this election he faces the toughest test of his political career.

Not only is Australia suffering from some of the worst inflation and unemployment since the World War II, but Mr. Fraser has never faced new Labour leader Bob Hawke, whose fiery oratory and high personal popularity stand in sharp contrast to the prime minister's dour and monotone reputation.

A conservative millionaire farmer, Mr. Fraser has dominated Australian politics since he became caretaker prime minister after a government crisis in 1975 and went on to a landslide victory in the subsequent election.

Two later elections reduced his majority to a 23-seat margin. But since 1982 his government has lost popularity as the number unemployed rose to nearly 10 per cent of the work force, inflation reached 11 per cent, and the worst drought in Australia's history continued with no end in sight.

The controversy surrounding Mr. Fraser's rise to the prime ministership in 1975 continues to dog him on the campaign trail.

In 1975 Governor-General Sir John Kerr, the queen's representative who was regarded mainly as a figurehead, sacked the Labour Prime Minister Gough Whitlam and named Mr. Fraser as caretaker prime minister after the Labour government was unable to break a parliamentary deadlock engineered by Mr. Fraser.

A month earlier, Mr. Fraser had instructed his Liberal Party and the National Country Party, who together held a narrow majority in

the upper house, to block the annual budget.

A complete deadlock between the two houses of Parliament resulted, causing government funds to be rapidly depleted.

A political storm erupted when Mr. Fraser was installed as prime minister, with Mr. Whitlam describing him as "Kerr's cur" and Labour supporters calling him a fascist and a dictator.

In the current campaign, Labour has made much of Mr. Fraser's role in the downfall of Mr. Whitlam, and the former Labour prime minister has actively campaigned for Mr. Fraser's opponent.

John Malcolm Fraser was born into a wealthy Australian family of Scottish-Canadian origins. His grandfather, Sir Simon Fraser, served in the Victoria state parliament for 30 years.

Educated at exclusive Australian boarding schools, Mr. Fraser attended Oxford University in Britain where he earned a third-class degree in philosophy, politics and economics.

He lost his first attempt to enter the Australian parliament by 17 votes in 1954, but came back the next year to win a seat in his home constituency in Victoria and has held it ever since.

Mr. Fraser became a protégé of Prime Minister Robert Menzies, co-founder of the Liberal Party and its leader for 20 years. Mr. Fraser later joined the government as army minister, education and science minister, and head of the defence department in successive Liberal administrations after Menzies retired.

He briefly resigned from the government in 1971 after arguing in support of Australia's role in Vietnam, but returned just before the Liberals, who had ruled for 23 years, were ousted by Labour in 1972. In 1975 he became Liberal Party leader and later fashioned the Liberal-National coalition which has governed the country for eight years.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Mujahedin destroy guards base

LONDON (R) — Mujahedin guerrillas have attacked an Iranian base in Kurdistan and killed 50 revolutionary guards, the leftist Mujahedin organisation said. The guerrillas, firing rocket-propelled grenades and heavy machine-guns, destroyed the main building of Hamran base in Sardasht province during their Monday raid, the Mujahedin's Paris office said in a statement telephoned to Reuters.

### The Carters call on Sadat's widow

CAIRO (R) — Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter and his wife Thursday called on President Anwar Sadat's widow Jihan at the late leader's home in Giza, near Cairo. The two leaders became friends when they negotiated the 1978 Camp David accords which led to the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty a year later. The Carters and Mrs. Sadat refused to talk to reporters. The meeting was attended by Mustapha Khalil, vice-chairman of the ruling National Democratic Party and Sayed Marei, a close aide of the late Mr. Sadat.

### Pretoria says 'no' to Capt. Astiz

CAPTE TOWN (R) — Argentine naval officer Alfredo Astiz has been refused a visa to South Africa because of "potential delicate international and local implications," Internal Affairs Minister Frederik de Klerk told parliament. Mr. de Klerk said Capt. Astiz had applied to Buenos Aires for a one-month tourist visa with effect from Last Dec. 27.

### Italian pleads not guilty in Bulgaria

VIENNA (R) — An Italian on trial in Sofia pleaded not guilty to charges of espionage but admitted taking pictures of military sites in Bulgaria, the official Bulgarian news agency BTA reported. Paolo Farsetti, 34, said it was "a mistake I have made without knowing it and without any bad intention." Mr. Farsetti was arrested with a companion, Gabriella Trevisin, last August. Miss Trevisin, 26, also pleaded guilty and told the court she suspected Mr. Farsetti was working for the Italian secret service. BTA said.

### Mass. Democrat to try again

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Speaker of the House of Representatives Thomas O'Neill announced March 2 that he will run for reelection next year in Massachusetts. There had been widespread speculation the 70-year-old O'Neill might retire after 30 years in Congress including six as speaker. He said several Democratic presidential candidates had asked him to stay on.

### Ghana foils 3rd coup attempt

ABIDJAN (R) — Ghanaian security forces are hunting the leaders of a foiled coup plot, the third attempt in five months to topple the 14-month-old revolutionary government of F.L. Jerry Rawlings. Accra Radio monitored in Abidjan said nine soldiers were arrested last Sunday in the Ghanaian capital in a house full of arms and ammunition. They were preparing to kill F.L. Rawlings and top aides and seize power, the radio said. The radio said there was a link between a coup attempt last November and this one, adding that the ringleaders were still at large.

### Soviet expelled for bad habit

BERNE (R) — A Soviet embassy official, whose predecessor was expelled last year for spying has been caught committing the same offence and has left Switzerland, the justice ministry said. The official, an assistant of the Soviet military attaché, left the country of his own accord last Sunday shortly after police detained him trying to make contact with a possible informant in Langgasse, a ministry spokeswoman said. He was identified as Vladimir Laugovoi.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH  
♠ 843  
♥ Q652  
♦ Void  
♣ AK10932

WEST EAST

♠ QJ5 ♠ 106  
♥ 9 ♥ J10873  
♦ KQ1073 ♦ AJ652  
♣ 7654 ♣ 8

SOUTH

♠ AK972  
♥ AK4  
♦ 984  
♣ QJ

The bidding:

South West North East

1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass

2 ♥ Pass 3 ♥ Pass

3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass

5 ♠ Pass 6 ♠ Pass

Pass Pass

Opening lead: King of ♠.

It is essential to keep control at the bridge table. Not just of yourself, but of the hand.

North-South did well to reach slam on their perfectly fitting hands, but their bidding was slightly off target. Six clubs was by far the best slam contract — not even a 4-1 spade division would have disturbed that. Fortunately, declarer was technically equipped to navigate the treacherous shoals of distribution to land his spade slam.

West led the king of diamonds, ruffed in dummy. Obviously, declarer needed a

3-2 trump division to land his contract. However, he must avoid losing a trick in diamonds as well. One way to play the hand would be to use a club and a heart entry to the closed hand to ruff two more diamonds. However, declarer would then have to return to hand to draw trumps, and a glance at the diagram shows that, regardless of whether he tried to cross in hearts or clubs, he would run into a fatal ruff. (When West ruffs a heart, he can give his partner a club ruff.) Another line is to draw two rounds of trumps and then hope that the defender with the third trump also has three clubs. Declarer can then play on clubs and discard both his losing diamonds before the defender ruffs. As the cards lie, this line succeeds, but it is a very low percentage way to play the hand.

The best line needs virtually only a 3-2 trump break to get home. Declarer ruffs the opening diamond and immediately leads a low trump from dummy and ducks in his hand! West wins a trump trick, but that is the only trick for the defense. If West plays a diamond, there is still a trump in dummy to handle that suit. Declarer can get back to his hand with a heart or club to draw two more rounds of trumps, and he can then run the rest of the tricks. Any other return puts declarer in his hand immediately to draw trumps and claim.